

Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



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Cover Illustration: "Village on the Nile near Cairo." Postcard from about the year 1900. Photographer unknown.

THE 1993 FIELD SEASON OF THE BERKELEY
TELL EL-MUQDAM PROJECT: PRELIMINARY REPORT

by Carol A. Redmount and Renee Friedman

Editor's Note: Carol Redmount teaches archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley. She is codirector of the Tell al-Muqdam Project with Renee Friedman. Dr. Redmount was in the field during the summer of 1993.

The second field season of the Tell el-Muqdam Project of the University of California at Berkeley took place between June 15 and July 28, 1993.¹ Funding was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, The Bioanthropology Foundation, and private donations. This second season of excavation and on-site research was planned both to complete various aspects of work begun in 1992² and to initiate new work to expand our knowledge and understanding of the site and its history. Our efforts in 1993 focused on the following areas.³

1) Site Map

Joel Paulson, a licensed surveyor, completed the fieldwork (begun in 1992) necessary to finalize the first scientific topographic map of the site. Measurements were taken in the field with a total station and the map itself is being produced by computer graphics programs. We have a preliminary version of this map (Figure 1), and Mr. Paulson is presently fine-tuning the final product.

One nagging cartographic problem yet to be resolved is the location of at least one benchmark at or

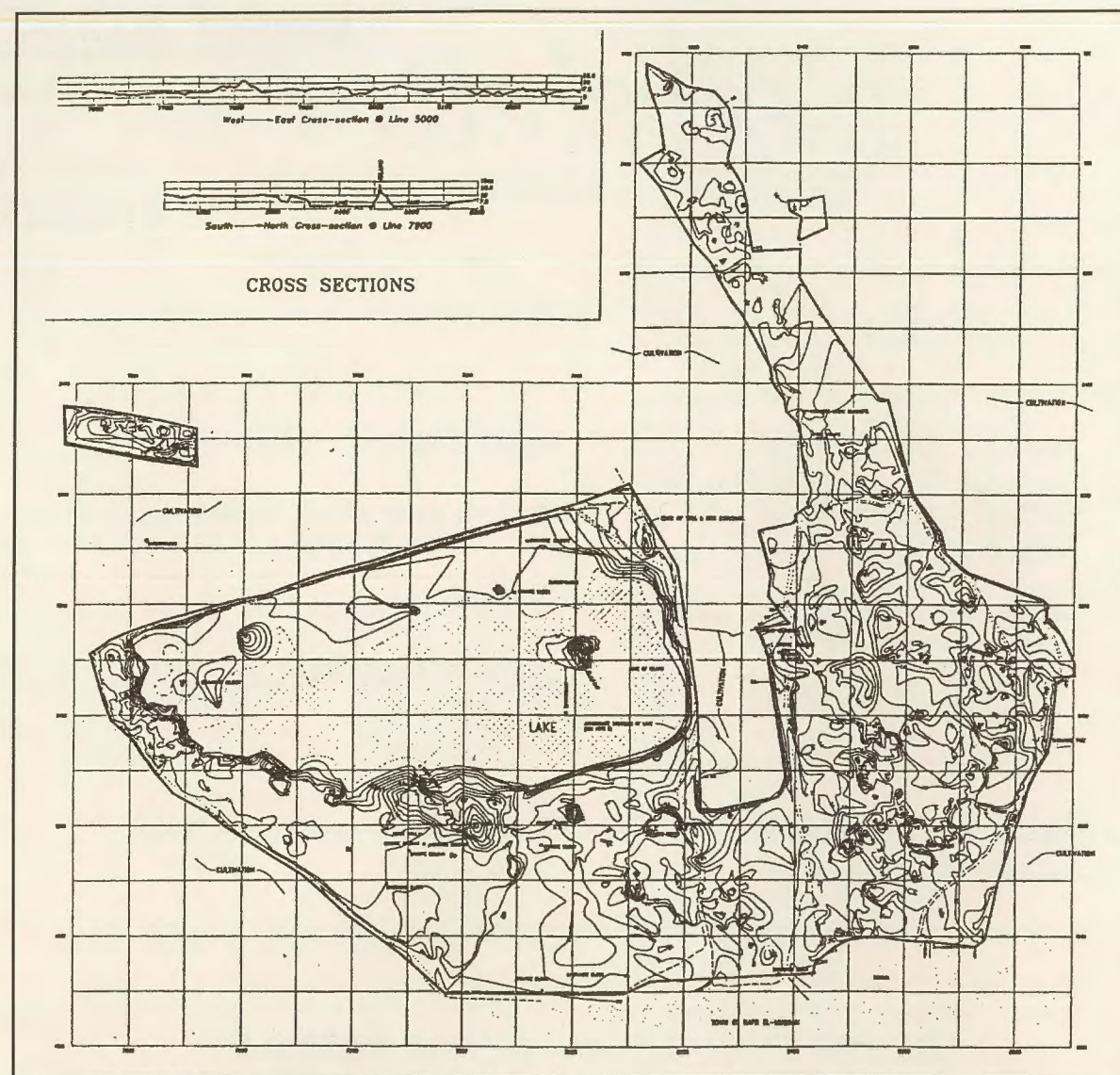


Figure 1: Preliminary completed topographic map of Tell el Muqdam (grid scale = 50m).

near the site with a known absolute elevation above sea level. For the present, we are continuing to use a system of referencing all site elevations to a specific arbitrary point at the tell designated 100.00. Once a benchmark is obtained, all site levels will be converted into elevations above sea level.

2) Intra-Site Survey

In 1993 we continued the general surface examination of Tell-el-Muqdam begun in 1992. Three types of survey were emphasized: geological coring/soil auguring; non-destructive magnetometer (portable gradiometer) investigation; and epigraphic recording of all inscribed materials located on the surface of the site.

Coring Survey

The program of selective coring at the site, begun in 1992, was continued during the first three

weeks of fieldwork in 1993. Information gained from this year's coring activities was used both to augment our prior knowledge of the site and to supplement the preliminary magnetometer work (see below).

Results of the coring program indicated a current summer water table ranging between approximately 0.7m and 4.7m below present site surface. The cores also indicated the existence of cultural deposits continuing two and three meters and more below the present water table. With one possible exception, at no point did the coring activities reach the end of the cultural deposits before the full extension of the available coring equipment was exhausted.

The selective coring program, in conjunction with other information about the site, provided important data from which we have generated preliminary hypotheses (to be tested in future seasons) about the development of the tell. It appears that the entire southern portion of the currently preserved site consists

of a Roman settlement. The cores imply that there are probably at least several meters of Roman occupation. Exploration of surface topography in this southern area indicated that certain rises delineated structural walls, and, in places, plaster floors were found at or just below surface level. Preliminary dating of associated surface pottery suggests the existence of a Late Roman settlement; on the basis of presently available information we cannot determine the date of the earliest Roman occupation.

In addition, the coring program has helped establish what may be the southern edge of the earlier tell. In 1992, excavations at Iuput Station, located in the south central portion of the existing site, uncovered a series of apparently industrial layers, including large amounts of limestone chips overlying the usual mottled brown cultural debris deposits. Oddly, these limestone chip layers had accumulated at a slope of almost 45 degrees, indicating they were deposited over sharply sloping topography. Consequently, in 1993, we cored an area approximately 30 meters south of Iuput Station. Mottled occupational debris, followed by layers of limestone chips located at lower elevations than those found at Iuput station, indicate the continuation of the slope. Below the limestone chip layers apparently sterile soil was encountered. This sequence strongly suggests that the southern edge of the earlier tell was located in this region. Consequently, the Roman town would have been established on presumably new ground stretching along the southern edge of the earlier tell site.

Surface survey of Ga'adiyah, an area located to the north of the current site boundary and previously excavated by the EAO, produced abundant Third Intermediate Period pottery. This contrasts with a surprising lack of Third Intermediate Period pottery from any of the preserved portions of Tell el-Muqdam thus far investigated.

Magnetometer Survey

In 1993 a preliminary magnetometer survey was carried out on selected areas of the site courtesy of Dr. Maurice Morgenstein of Geosciences Management Institute, Inc. (Plates 1 and 2). Dr. Morgenstein employed a portable gradiometer to provide data about subsurface deposits at the site in a nondestructive manner. There are, however, certain important limitations to the information provided by the magnetometer. First, the magnetometer only indicates that there is something below ground—it does not necessarily reveal the specific character of the deposit it is registering (e.g., stone, pottery, mudbrick walls). This must be determined by ground truthing, i.e., testing by excavation, which also helps refine the future useful-



Plate 1: Maurice Morgenstein, Carol Redmount and Brian Muhs discussing magnetic survey results.

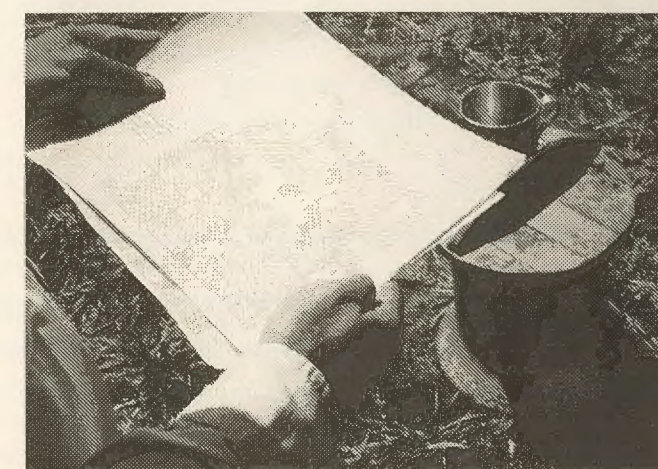


Plate 2: Field map of magnetometer survey results for Camel Station.

ness of the magnetometer by associating different instrument readings with different types of deposits. Second, the magnetometer by itself does not indicate exactly how far below surface level the deposits might lie.

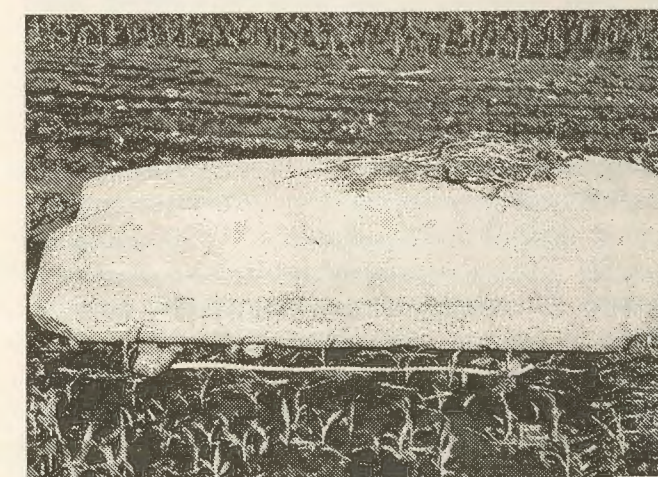


Plate 3: Red granite coffin lid of Kama recut from double statue of Ramses II.

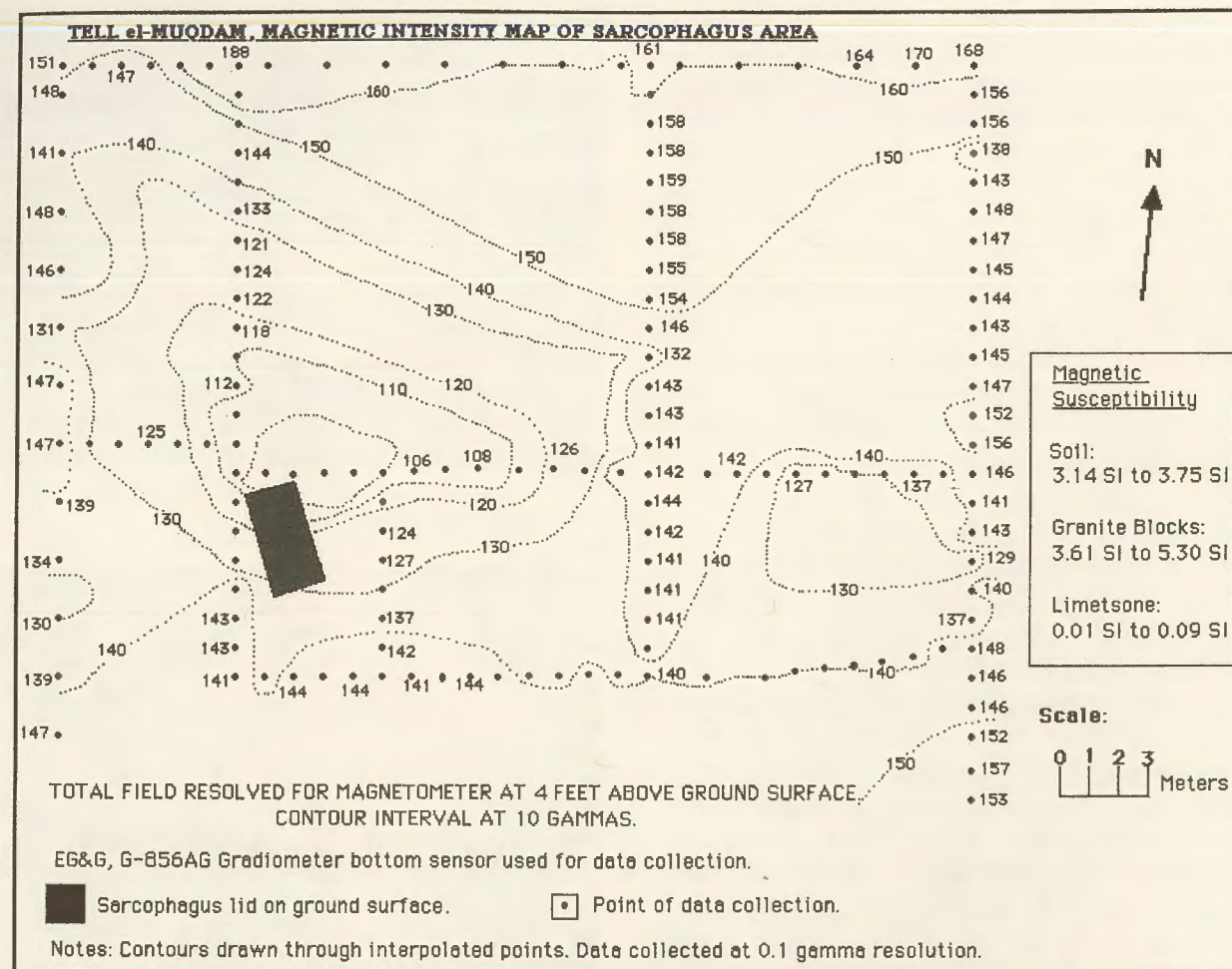


Figure 2: Results of magnetometer survey of sarcophagus area.

Nevertheless, our preliminary magnetometer survey, undertaken during the first three weeks of fieldwork, provided some intriguing results. Sub-surface indications were examined in the area around the large red granite block currently lying in a field north of the present tell boundary (Plate 3). This block has been identified as the coffin lid from the tomb attributed to a Queen Kama, excavated by the Antiquities Service in 1915.⁴ Beneath the granite block is a classic magnetometer anomaly with a rippling effect (Figure 2), indicating the presence of something significant located below the surface (perhaps the original tomb?) and oriented at an approximately 45 degree angle to the sarcophagus lid. Much of the possible historic significance of Tell el-Muqdam in Dynasty 23 hinges on the material reported from this tomb. At present, the identity and status of the owner(s) of this two-chambered tomb are a matter of controversy. It is hoped that future examination of this area will help clarify some of these issues.

In addition, the magnetometer was used to seek out promising areas for excavation with varying degrees of success. Work at both Temple and Qasr

Stations (see below) was initiated on the basis of anomalous magnetometer readings.

Survey of Inscribed Materials

All of the inscribed material lying on the surface of the tell was recorded *in situ* by Brian Muhs, site epigrapher. This material included the granite



Plate 4: Inscribed granite block with cartouches of Ramses II from north end of tell (Temple Station).



Plate 5: Renee Friedman supervising excavation at Camel Station.

sarcophagus lid (Plate 3) mentioned above, recut from an inscribed double statue of Ramses II; two red granite blocks with titles and epithets of Ramses II, one found at the northern end of the site next to Temple Station (Plate 4), and the other at the southern end of the existing tell adjacent to the village; a torso of Ramses II with similar inscriptions; and a door-jamb belonging to an official of Ramses III.

3) Excavations

Excavations were undertaken at different points on the site. Some were continuations of work begun in 1992; others involved new work initiated in 1993. For various strategic and practical reasons, a decision was made to postpone further investigations at two areas, Iuput Station and Roman Station, that had been excavated in 1992. The following account summarizes the results of our 1993 excavations.

Camel Station

Work at Camel Station (CS), located in the eastern portion of the tell, was continued and expanded in 1993 (Plate 5). In 1992, a 5mx5m test excavation square had revealed portions of three mudbrick walls



Plate 6: Camel Station (CS3, CS1, and CS5) looking west.

and the incomplete plans of four rooms belonging to a house preliminarily dated by pottery to the Persian period. In one room, apparently a kitchen courtyard, nine pottery vessels were found in place beneath charred roof timbers and debris caused by a fire which appears to have destroyed at least a portion of this house.⁵ A massive wall of mudbrick, located in the southern portion of the test square, seems to have been built over the ruined remnants of this house, although the exact date of this large wall could not be determined in 1992.

The primary goal of the second season of exploration at Camel Station was to elucidate the architectural plans and chronological relationships of the structures uncovered in our initial 1992 season. In order to accomplish this, the immediate area under investigation (CS1) was expanded by excavating three adjacent 5mx5m squares (CS2-4) to allow for a full 10 square meters of exposure (Plate 6). In addition, two 5mx2m test trenches (CS5-6) were opened on the

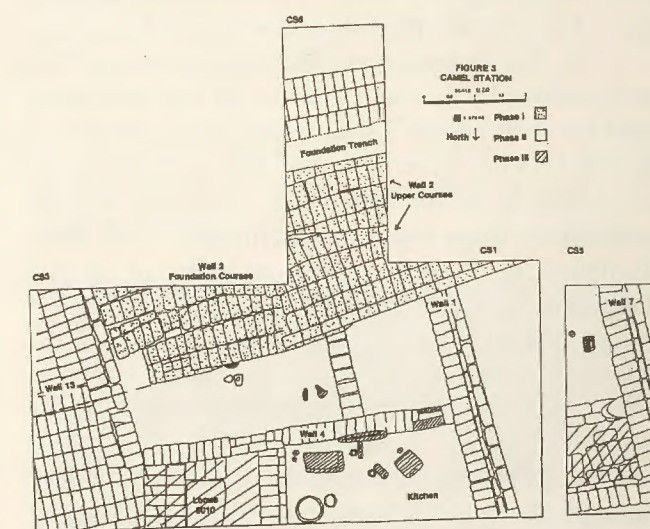


Figure 3: Partial preliminary plan of Camel Station (CS).

southern and western sides of this central area. Although we were unable to uncover the complete plan of the Persian period house, we were able to identify several architectural and chronological phases in the excavated area. Three main phases of occupation have been identified which date from the Ptolemaic to the transitional Saite-Persian period.

1) The latest architectural phase that can be clearly discerned is represented by the massive mudbrick wall (Wall 2) which runs east-west along the entire southern side of the excavated area (Figure 3). The test probe in CS6 revealed the full thickness of this wall to be 3.2 meters. The wall is composed of seven rows of grey-clayey mudbricks (40cm x 20cm x 15cm) laid in headers with a row of stretchers at each

edge. Excavations along the southern face of the wall in CS6 revealed a foundation trench dug through earlier deposits. Pottery in the trench dated the construction of Wall 2 to some time within the Ptolemaic period.

Only the foundations and the very lowest courses of the more carefully laid superstructure of Wall 2 were preserved, and all associated architecture and occupational deposits were destroyed by subsequent brick-mining and pitting activities. The rich archaeological material found in the pit fillings produced some of our finest finds, including the finely modeled faience head of a goddess, a faience amulet of Taweret, several terracotta figurines of Serapis, stamped jar handles of imported amphorae, coins, and a limestone block with a portion of the cartouche of Nectanebo I in raised relief.

In conjunction with the construction of Wall 2, it appears that the earlier structures at the site were leveled; walls were cut down and the intervening spaces were purposely filled with soft brown soil and debris. The area was then capped with a mud flooring.

2) The occupational phase which predates Wall 2 is represented by a number of the far less substantial mudbrick walls (Walls 3,4,6) which divide the area in CS1 and CS3 into several rooms. Due to the construction of Wall 2, the full extent and function of only the northernmost room could be determined. This room was definitely a kitchen. The recovery of *in situ* remains of the kitchen utensils and heat baffles discovered in CS1 in 1992⁶ was supplemented by the further discovery in 1993 of additional complete vessels, mostly small lids, lamps and oil juglets, in the extension of the room uncovered in CS3. In addition, a well-preserved mollusc shell scoop, a large worked nodule of chert, and a faience papyrus column amulet were found in a jumble within heat-reddened soil and charred wood in the same area. It appears that these small items tumbled from a shelf set into Wall 4 when the area burned.

This kitchen and the other apparently ancillary rooms were appendages of a main building located to the west. Only one room within this well-constructed main structure has thus far been exposed in CS1 and CS5. This room was bounded to the east and west by two walls of identical construction (Walls 2 and 7). The excavation of this room produced a remarkable series of finds. These included several terracotta and limestone figurines of nude males holding or regarding large phalli (Plate 7); a terracotta figure of Bes with added genitalia; a horse and rider figurine; and a bronze statuette of Isis suckling Horus. All of these figures may have been part of a household shrine in this room. The pottery dates the room deposits to the



Plate 7: Erotic figure as found in CS5.

Persian period. With the exception of the horse and rider figurine, known from Persian period contexts throughout the territory of the Persian Empire⁷, the type of statuettes found in this room, and particularly the so-called erotic figurines, although not uncommon, rarely have been found in a reported context and thus have been poorly dated in the past. The assemblage from this room is therefore very significant for the purpose of dating similar artifacts and for insights into the nature of popular religion in the Persian period.

Although the full extent of the thick wall composed of alternating header and stretcher courses of sandy mudbricks (Wall 13) has not yet been determined, it may have enclosed the entire domestic compound thus far excavated at Camel Station.

3) The third and earliest phase of occupation thus far encountered at Camel Station will be the focus of next year's investigations. A series of mudbrick walls set along a different orientation have been observed below the floors and walls of the Phase 2 occupation. To date, this third phase has only been examined in a brick-lined bin in CS3 (Locus 3010). This bin contained several pottery lids and lamps, an iron ferrule, a bronze nail, a polished basalt bowl with four lugs, and a crude faience amulet of a standing deity. Pottery in the pit has been tentatively dated to the late Saite/early Persian period.

Camel Station Test Trench A

As a result of the coring program, it became clear that a good portion of the history of Tell el-Muqdam lay beneath the current water table. In an effort to determine the dating of the stratigraphy pre-

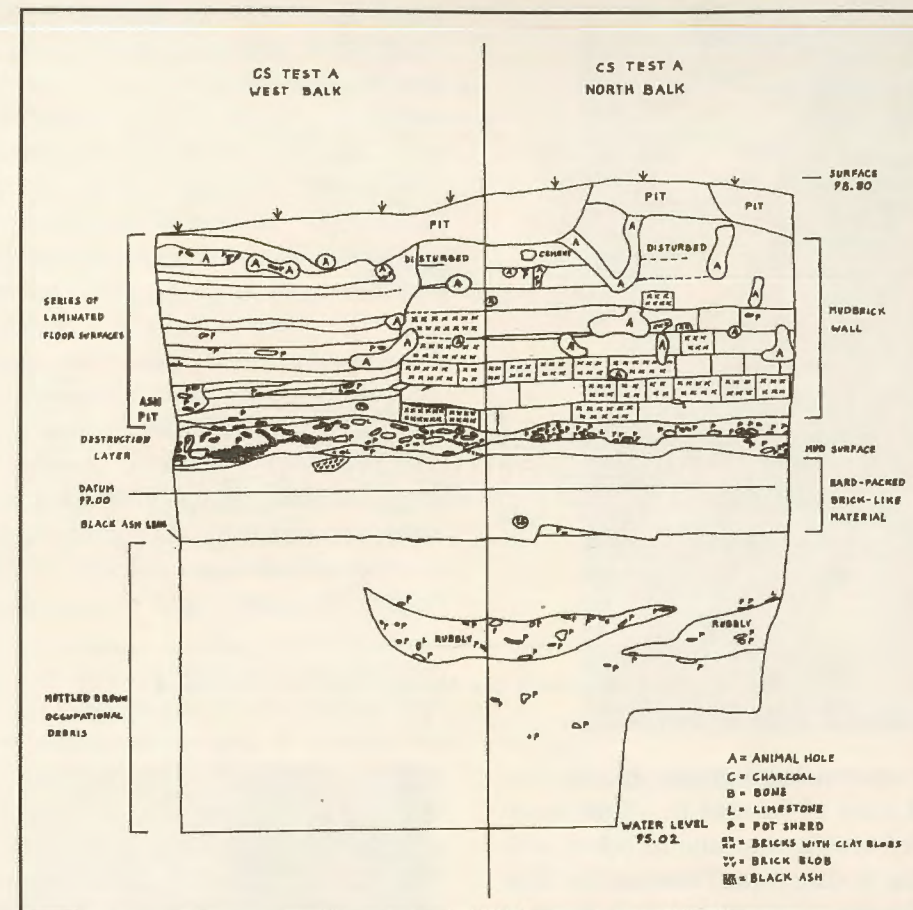


Figure 4: West and north sections of Camel Station test trench A.

served above the water table, a 2mx2m test trench (CS Test A) was established slightly north and east of the main CS excavation areas. This trench was excavated rapidly but stratigraphically down to water level; the northern and western balks of the trench are shown in Figure 4.

The stratigraphy of the trench indicates a disturbed surface/subsurface area with extensive pitting (common to most areas of the site thus far examined). Beneath the pitting was a mudbrick wall with associated laminated floor surfaces. Unfortunately, the uppermost layers of wall and flooring were badly disturbed by bioturbation (again typical of the site). Associated with one of the lower floors and visible in the west balk was a small ash pit. Below the brick wall and associated surfaces was a marked destruction layer, with numerous jumbled sherds, deposits of black ash and burned reddish soil. From this destruction layer came a well-preserved, Persian-period trilobate arrowhead (Plate 8). Beneath the destruction, in the north and part of the west balk, was what appeared to be a mud surface associated with the destruction. Below the mud surface was a thick layer of hard-packed, brick-like material. This layer lay upon a thin lens of black ash. Below this black ash lens and continuing to the

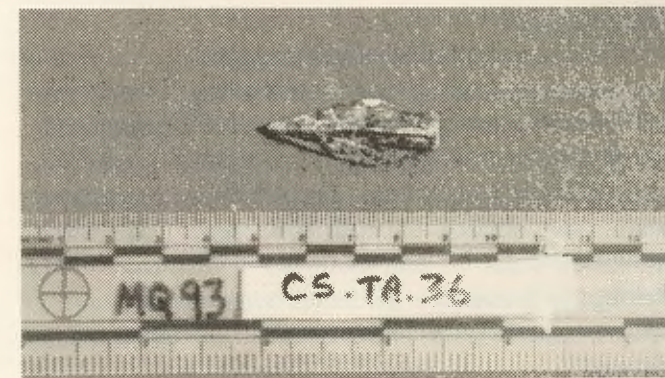


Plate 8: Persian period trilobate arrowhead from destruction layer in CS test trench A.

water table was mottled brown occupational debris. Water was reached at 3.78m below surface. The pottery from the undisturbed deposits of the test trench ranged from Ptolemaic (top of trench) to late Saite/early Persian period (bottom of trench, at water table); the destruction layer appears to date to the Persian period.

Temple Station

Based on promising magnetometer readings, a 2mx5m test trench was opened up at the north end of

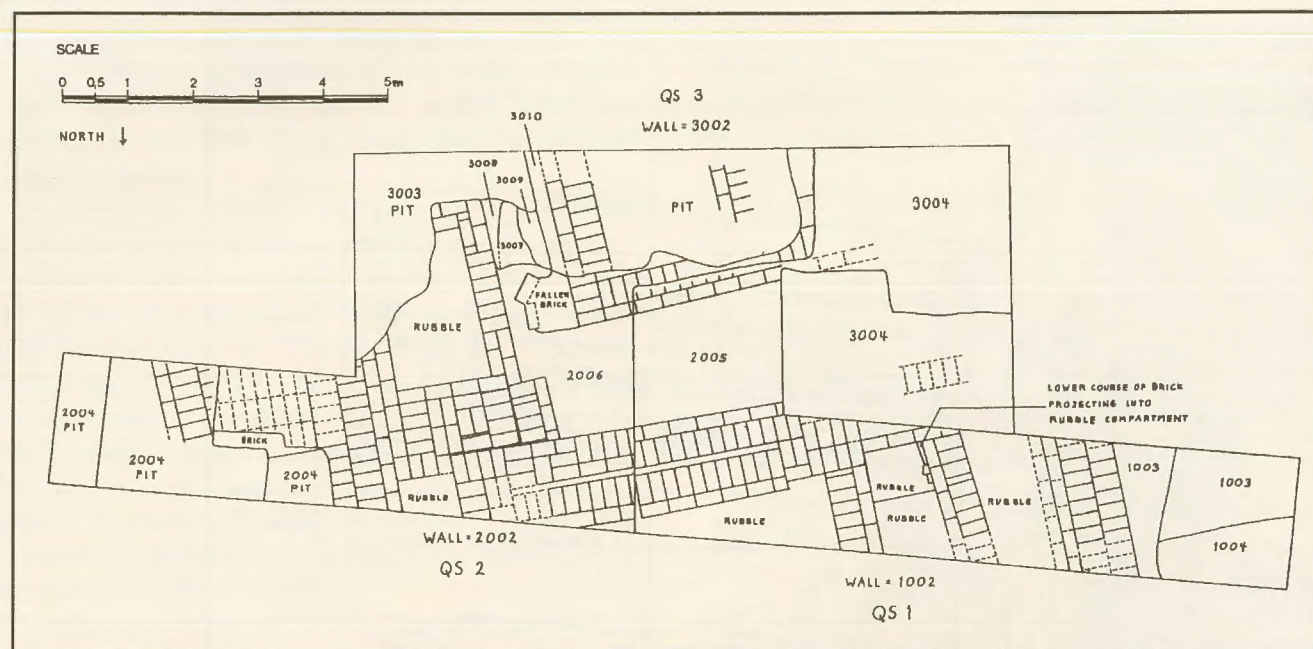


Figure 5: Preliminary plan of Qasr Station at end of 1993 excavations.

the site, adjacent to several large granite blocks, one bearing epithets and titles of Ramses II. This trench produced only mottled brown occupational debris with mixed pottery ranging in date from Ptolemaic to Saite before the water table was encountered at a depth of only about 70cm.

Qasr Station

Some 100m west of Camel Station, at one of the highest points of the preserved tell, the magnetometer revealed significant anomalies. Consequently, we opened up two gas-pipe trenches (QS1 and QS2), each 10m x 2m, in this area. Almost immediately below the surface in both QS1 and QS2 we hit mudbrick walls. These mudbrick walls turned out to belong to a massive mudbrick structure (Figure 5), whose exact extent and character we have not yet defined.

When the edge of some sort of room or chamber was uncovered adjacent to the south balk of QS2, a decision was made to expand the trench to the south in order to excavate part of the room and obtain a preliminary date for the structure. A 10m x 3m trench (QS3) was therefore laid out to the south of QS1 and QS2. Unfortunately, much of the area of QS3 was extensively pitted (although the pit material did produce some interesting items, such as the fine relief fragment of a toe shown in Plate 9), so we were only able to realize partially our goals of examining the room and the full extent of the structure to the south.

The eastern and western boundaries of the massive wall (Locus 1002, 2002, 3002) in QS have been



Plate 9: Relief fragment of toe from Qasr Station pit.

delineated; the northern and southern perimeters have not yet been defined. The wall was solidly built using alternating sections of mudbrick (40cm x 20cm x 12cm) and small rubble-filled compartments. Some five courses of the wall were preserved in places, although those courses closest to the surface were badly disturbed by pitting (Loci 1001, 2001, 2004, 3003, 3004) and by bioturbation. The associated room or chamber turned out to be elongated and oriented more or less east-west, with an angled entrance to the southeast (area of 3007, 3008, 3009). Some of the preserved upper sequence of horizontal floor deposits (Loci 2005, 2006) were removed; these produced pottery dated preliminarily to the early Persian period. Other finds from the floor layers included a wadjet eye amulet, a broken bronze bezel ring, and complete, small ceramic bowls.

The western portion of QS3 was badly disturbed by extensive pitting (Loci 3001, 3003, 3004). In places, mudbrick associated with the massive wall appears to remain beneath the pits, but this has yet to be investigated adequately. In addition, portions of an apparently earlier occupation phase have appeared in the southeastern portion of QS3 (Loci 3007, 3008, 300, and 3010). However, these deposits have not yet been examined in sufficient detail to determine their exact character or date.

The western end of QS1 also produced occupational deposits (Locus 1003, mottled brown occupational debris) apparently contemporaneous with the large wall. In addition, a possible mudbrick wall, perhaps belonging to an earlier phase, was uncovered in the northwestern corner of QS1 (Locus 1004). Neither of these two deposits has been examined in sufficient detail to be sure of their stratigraphic import or position.

It is clear that the mudbrick structure partially unearthed in QS was massive and of monumental proportions, given its measurements and its construction technique of alternating mudbrick and rubble compartments. The structure was also located at a probable high point on the tell (it seems to date to the same time period as structures in Camel Station, but the elevations are higher) and was obviously of considerable importance. Additional excavation is needed, however, before we can determine the full plan of the structure and its function.

4) Ceramic Analysis

During the 1993 season, all pottery from both the 1992 and 1993 field seasons was subjected to re-evaluation, examination and preliminary dating by Mrs. Patricia Paice, our ceramic specialist (Plate 10). Of particular interest is her preliminary dating to the transitional Saite/Persian period of the lowest pottery (at water table) obtained from the 1992 Iuput Station excavations and from the 1993 Camel Station Test A trench.

5) Summary and Conclusions

The 1993 season of the Berkeley Expedition to Tell el-Muqdam succeeded in producing additional valuable information about the site in general and about specific archaeological deposits and strata in particular. These data can be summarized as follows.

- 1) The first scientific topographic map of the site has been completed.
- 2) Preliminary results of the coring and magnetometer surveys undertaken at selected points on the tell suggest that:



Plate 10: Mrs. Patricia Paice, project ceramicist, examining pottery.

- a) There is a considerable depth of cultural deposit beneath the modern water table, with current water table ranging between 0.7m and 4.7m below surface;
- b) The southern edge of the original, earlier tell mound appears to lie slightly to the south of Iuput Station (excavated in 1992); thus areas CS and QS represent, as far as we know at present, the highest preserved portions of the oldest part of the ancient mound;
- c) If this is the case, then the Roman settlement was founded completely or partially off the earlier tell site, along the southern edge of the original mound;
- d) The preliminary magnetometer survey was successful in identifying promising areas for excavation, and in possibly identifying the present location of the tomb excavated in 1915; further investigation, testing, and ground-truthing of this valuable non-destructive survey method should improve our knowledge of the site.

3) Additional excavation during the 1993 season expanded our knowledge of the occupational history of the site :

- a) Three phases of occupation have been identified in Camel Station ranging in date from the Ptolemaic to the Persian periods;
- b) In the two widely separated areas thus far excavated to water table (CS Test A in the eastern portion of the tell in 1993 and Iuput Station in the south center of the mound in 1992), the earliest material above the water table seems to date to the transitional Saite/Persian period;
- c) The Persian period deposits in both CS Test A and Iuput Station are quite extensive, ranging from approximately 2m-3m in depth;
- c) Excavations at Qasr Station have unearthed portions of a massive mudbrick structure, preliminarily dated to the early Persian period.

Thus evidence to date suggests that Tell el-Muqdam was an important site and possibly a major administrative center in the Persian period. The Ptolemaic remains seem mostly to have disappeared from the upper portions of the site, and the Third Intermediate Period (and any earlier) deposits associated with the extant tell mound most likely lie beneath the present water table.

Endnotes

1. The directors of the expedition wish to express their profound thanks to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) for their kind permission to undertake excavations and archaeological research at the site of Tell el-Muqdam. We are particularly grateful to Professor Dr. Mohammed Abu-Bakr and Professor Dr. Abdel Haleem Noor ed-Din, former and present Directors of the EAO; Mr. Kamal Fahmy, Director of Antiquities for Lower Egypt; Mr. Ahmed Moussa, Director of the Permanent Committee; Dr. Aly Hassan, Director General of Antiquities; and Professor Aly Radwan of the Faculty of Archaeology at Cairo University. In addition, we wish to extend our gratitude and appreciation to the Director of the EAO Inspectorate of Mansoura, Mr. Abdel Haleem Rizq, without whose most kind and generous help and assistance we could not have completed our work successfully, as well as to Mr. Mohammed Abdel Fatah, Chief Inspector in the Mansoura Inspectorate. We also wish to thank our on-site EAO

Inspector, Mr. Ibrahim el-Seady, who provided crucial help and support and ensured that all aspects of our work were accomplished in a timely and successful manner. Raiyiss Anwar Shared Mohammed and his trained workmen from Quft were invaluable to our successful excavations. Last, but far from least, we would like to acknowledge all those in Cairo and elsewhere who have assisted with our project.

ARCE was most helpful with logistical concerns and the loan of equipment, and we would particularly like to recognize the invaluable and patient assistance of Mrs. Amira Khattab at the Cairo ARCE office.

2. For a summary of the results of the 1992 fieldwork, see C. Redmount and R. Friedman, "Tell el-Muqdam: City of Lions," in *Egyptian Archaeology: Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society* 3 (1993): 37-38.

3. Expedition members for the 1993 season were: Carol Redmount and Renee Friedman, Co-Directors; Joe Majer, Bodil Mortensen, and Judy McKeehan, Archaeologists; Brian Muhs, Epigrapher and Archaeologist; Joan Knudsen, Registrar and Archaeologist; Patricia Paice, Ceramic Specialist and Registrar; Maurice Morgenstein, Geoarchaeologist; Taber James, Photographer and Conservator; Loretta James, Object Registrar; Antonia Durbin, Assistant Registrar; Joel Paulson, Surveyor; Scott Goodfellow, Computer Specialist.

4. H. Gauthier, "Un Tombeau de Tell Moqdam", *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* 21 (1921): 21-27.

5. For discussion and photograph of this area see C. Redmount and R. Friedman, "Tell el-Muqdam: City of Lions," in *Egyptian Archaeology: Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society* 3 (1993): 37-38.

6. For discussion and photograph of the 1992 finds see C. Redmount and R. Friedman, "Tell el-Muqdam: City of Lions," in *Egyptian Archaeology: Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society* 3 (1993): 37-38.

7. See E. Stern, *Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period 538-332 B.C.*, Aris and Phillips, 1982, p.165ff.

THE NILE AND MODERN EGYPT; LIFE AND DEATH ON A RIVER

by Rushdi Said

Editor's Note: The title of this lecture was suggested to Dr. Said by Terry Walz, Executive Director of ARCE, and delivered at the New York Lecture Series in March 1993. Dr. Rushdi Said, is Egypt's pre-eminent geologist. His knowledge of the hydrology of the Nile River in Egypt and the Nile Valley is unparalleled. He has had a distinguished career as a scientist, educator, and member of parliament. His most recent publication is *"The River Nile, Geology, Hydrology & Utilization"*. Dr. Said currently resides in Virginia.

Out of all the subjects I have dealt with in my recently published book on the Nile (1993), this title, when it was suggested, seemed macabre and shocked me at first. It was difficult to accept the thought that the Nile, which has been considered the donor of life throughout the history of Egypt, should have anything to do with death. On second thought, however, I decided to go along; there is after all an element of truth in that title. During this century the Nile has been exposed to an enormous amount of stress as a result of the increasing demands of a fast-growing population. Every available piece of observation or statistics points to the degradation of the quality of its waters to such an extent that some form of death is evident even to the uninitiated.

The degradation of the water quality of the river started with the Nile control projects that accompanied the introduction of perennial irrigation at the beginning of the 19th century. The degradation accelerated with time as more irrigation structures were built and more lands were converted to perennial irrigation. It became faster and more obvious after the building of the Aswan High Dam when the flow of the river was fully regulated and its channel was converted into a man made canal. In spite of the obvious benefits that Egypt has gained from these innovations in its agricultural production methods, they have debilitated the river and robbed it of its regenerative power. The original and natural regimen of the river was such that its flood plain was inundated for a good part of the year receiving a new and fresh layer of soil. Under that regimen the land preserved its fertility irrespective of how badly managed it had been in the year before. No wonder that Egypt was able to survive under long years of bad governments. The secret of this endurance lay in the natural regimen of the river which during its annual cycle recreated its flood plain. During that cycle the plain was supplied with water, covered with a layer of fresh soil and then drained as the flood waters subsided.

The building of the great irrigation structures of the 20th century and in particular the Aswan High

Dam terminated that cycle. Under the new system of irrigation the land of Egypt can no longer sustain or regenerate itself; it has to be managed and maintained by an efficient bureaucracy that must deal with the problems of the preservation of the soil, the rotation of crops and the maintenance of the environment. A bad government is something that Egypt can no longer afford; it spells death to the valley.

There are many challenges that the future may carry with regard to the use of the waters of the Nile. Perhaps the most alarming challenge that could face Egypt in the future is the question of the security of its singular water resource. As a downstream state which does not contribute any share of the waters of the Nile, Egypt urgently needs to work out a policy that would guarantee and legitimize the water rights that it has long enjoyed. The increasing demand of the downstream states on the waters of the Nile is creating a totally new situation for Egypt which, from time immemorial, has taken the Nile as its own. It is important to remember that most of the agreements which were consummated with the downstream states to regulate the flow of the waters of the Nile are out of tone with the times and are no longer applicable. They were signed with foreign powers acting on behalf of these states and include restrictions on the use of their natural resources that no sovereign state can accept.

Water security also entails the preservation in pristine condition of the waters of Lake Nasser reservoir which supplies Egypt and the Sudan with their fresh water needs. Immediate measures must be taken to protect the water quality of the reservoir. This can best be accomplished if the reservoir's embankments along its entire stretch are designated as a national reserve; there must be an immediate suspension of all projects carried out along these embankments by speculators and contractors under the guise of reclamation. By protecting these embankments we are assuring that the lake will not be used as a drain for agricultural, industrial or domestic waste. The designation should not be difficult to enforce; the embank-

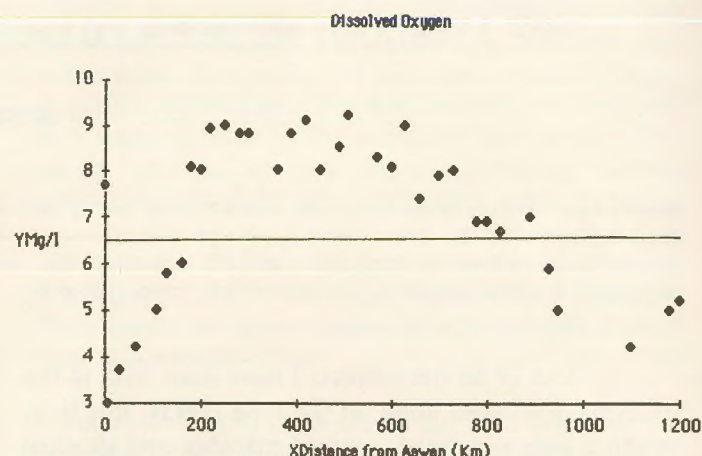
ments support no population at present and have little economic potential.

Water Quality

The river Nile plays a cardinal role in the life of Egypt. It does not only supply Egypt with 90% of its freshwater needs but it also carries away more than three quarters of its waste. The river is unique in this respect for it fulfills the double function of an irrigation canal and a drain; an artery and a vein at the same time. This unique feature poses problems that have yet to be addressed in a practical manner; the recently passed legislation regulating the flow of waste in the Nile does not take this fact into consideration. The water quality in the Nile downstream from Aswan has changed dramatically after the building of the High Dam. The Nile waters have become silt-free, less turbid and with considerably less velocity. Turbidity had dropped from 30-3000 milligrams per liter (with the highest level at the time of the incoming flood) to 15-40 milligrams per liter. The total dissolved solids have increased from 110-180 milligrams per liter to 120-230 milligrams per liter, with a similar change in the pattern of seasonal variation. The density of the phytoplankton has increased from an average of 160 to an average of 250 milligrams per liter. There is a higher count of undesirable algae in the regulated flows of the river causing odor and taste problems which require increased prechlorination and special water treatment (White 1988).

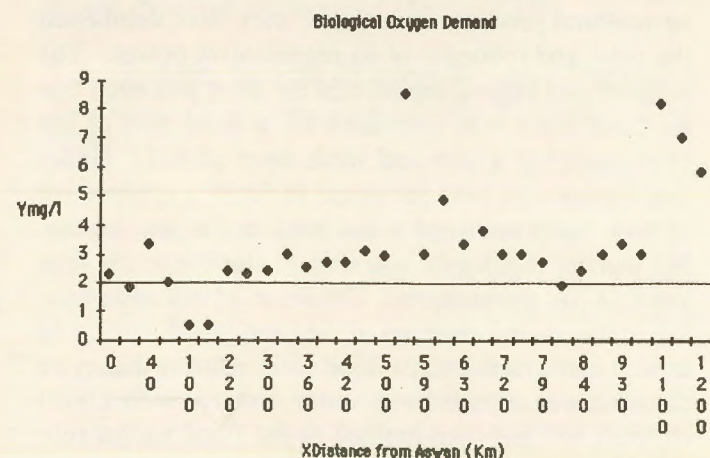
There is evidence that downstream river is becoming a receptacle of domestic, industrial and agricultural waste and the environment is deteriorating. Agricultural return flows that drain into the river are upward from 15 billion cubic meters. The municipalities, the river boats and the majority of industrial centers discharge their waste into the river. Conditions in the delta are even worse because of the reduced velocity of the river, the greater concentration of industrial plants and the more intense agriculture. The waste from industrial complexes of Kafr el-Zayat (on the Rosetta branch) and Talkha (on the Damietta branch) has caused deterioration of the environment and septic conditioned near the mouths of these branches.

Measurements given in the UNEP Environmental Data Report for 1980 for the four monitoring stations along the Nile (Khartum in the Sudan, Aswan, Cairo and Damietta mouth at Farskour) show clearly the progressive deterioration of the river as one travels northward. The electrical conductivity (a measure of salinity) increased from 197 in Khartum to 245 in



Dissolved Oxygen Content in the Nile in Egypt expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l). All points below the 6.5 level are considered dirty by WHO standards. A river is deemed very clean when its dissolved oxygen content is 10 mg/l or above.

Aswan to 285 in Cairo to 410 in Farskour (S/cm). Dissolved chlorine increased from 15 milligrams per liter in Khartum to 47 milligrams per liter in Farskour. The ammonia which registered zero in all three southern stations increased to 1.3 milligram per liter in Farskour. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), the amount of oxygen removed of the waters as the organic material in it degrades and decays by wastewater inputs, was minimal in the southern two stations and extremely high in Cairo (3.2 milligrams per liter) and in Farskour (10 milligrams per liter), far above the accepted level of two milligrams per liter. These measurements clearly indicate that the river is extremely polluted, picking up pollutants as it flows, becoming sickly and almost septic when it finally reaches the sea. In addition to the unknown amount of sewage from many urban centers, close to 18 billion cubic meters of drainage water and industrial waste



Biological Oxygen Demand in the Nile in Egypt expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l). All points above the two mg/l level are unacceptable in terms of their contents of organic matter and suspended solids.

flow back into the Nile every year; the river is indeed a major drainage canal.

Recently published data on the water quality of 34 stations along the river in July 1991 and April 1992 (El Moattassem et al 1993) show the fast rate of degradation of the waters of the river during the past decade. The total dissolved solids increased 15% along the upper and middle courses of the river and close to 50% along its northern reaches. The electrical conductivity measurements increased to 350 in Cairo and 710 (S/cm) in Farskour. The urbanization of the past decade increased fecal coliform counts to more than 1500 per 100 milligrams in Cairo and to between 10,000 and 16,000 in several cities along the Nile.

The deterioration has affected the fish population in the downstream Nile. Many of the 47 commercial species which inhabited the river in 1948 have disappeared. Only 17 species now exist in the commercial catch in upper Egypt. Northward from Assiut the river's environment starts to deteriorate at a fast rate; the number of species of fish, and in particular the commercially desirable species, become fewer. Only 17 species are present in Assiut of which *Tilapia nilotica* constitutes about 60 percent of the total catch. The species are reduced to 13 in the Cairo area of which *Tilapia nilotica* composes 66 percent of the total catch. Further north in the Damietta branch only 11 species are represented of which *Tilapia nilotica* composes 83 percent of the catch. North of Zifta on the Damietta branch, *Clarias* predominates (85 percent) and *Tilapia nilotica* declines to 10 percent (Mancy & Hafez 1979).

The deterioration of the quality of the waters of the Nile has been further aggravated by the process of industrialization which was undertaken in valley to absorb the labor supply that was entering the market in numbers that could not be accommodated by agriculture alone. The establishment of many industrial complexes near the centers of population gave employment to many and helped raise their standard of living. In the meantime, however, it augmented the problem of the pollution of the river that had started after the introduction of the use of fertilizers and insecticides in agriculture on a large scale.

Estimates of the quantity of water used in industry vary from one study to the other. The Water Master Plan (Technical Report 9, 1981) reports the results of a field study conducted in the late 1970's to which a fair number of industries responded. The report shows that the quantity of water used in the

industries of Egypt was in the range of two billion cubic meters per year. Of these the industries of upper Egypt used some 185 million cubic meters, those of south Cairo about 915, those of north Cairo about 450 and those of the delta region and Alexandria about 415. Since these estimates were the result of a survey to which there was only a partial response from the industries most authors believe that the actual amount of water used in industry was probably closer to three billion cubic meters a year. Most of this water drains back into the Nile or, to a lesser extent, into the irrigation and drainage canals. These discharges flow back into the system replete with pollutants. Data on these pollutants are woefully inadequate. They range from heavy metals, oils, grease, salts, dyes and phenol to other toxic chemicals. Although the amounts of the pollutants discharged into the river seem to be beyond the limits which the river can take without having the quality of its water adversely affected, no one seems to have determined these limits or the sink of these pollutants. The river decomposes, absorbs and sheds off to other sinks some of them. River sediments, for example, seem to be the permanent sink of heavy metals and other soluble trace metals. How much of these can go in the sediments without causing a health hazard is not known. Determining these limits is essential if the laws, which the Egyptian Government is currently promulgating to control and curb pollution, are to be applicable and credible.

Land Degradation

Under the existing system of the unbridled intensive use of the agricultural land, the land is suffering from moderate to extreme degradation. Problems of top soil erosion, salination and rising water table are causing the fertility of the land to decline. In addition, air pollution is contributing to that decline at rates that have yet to be determined. So far the Egyptians have avoided a total collapse in agriculture by the use of new strains of plants, in particular wheat and rice, that came with the green revolution of the 1950's. Such strains are genetically vulnerable and are often dependent on abundant water and fertilizer. Egypt's use of fertilizer increased twelvefold in the span of the last 30 years.

Agriculture in Egypt has been under stress for a number of years. Its share in the nation's gross domestic product has dwindled from 50% to a bare 20% within the span of the last 40 years while its traditional exports have lost ground in the world market place. The recently adopted agricultural policy, which gives free play to market forces, does not seem to have reversed this trend. Indeed all indications

point to the fact that traditional agriculture may not survive the challenges posed by the liberalization of the agricultural policy and the adoption of the principles of free trade. There is hardly a product that Egypt can now produce at prices that can compete in the world markets. Agricultural exports decreased from 519 million dollars in 1988 to 257 million dollars in 1992. Cotton exports decreased from 184 million to 52 million during the same time. It is difficult to believe that the only solution to this situation consists in adjusting to the market forces at play; the situation is the result of many factors that go beyond agriculture itself. Solutions will have to be sought, among other things, in putting up a better infrastructure, in setting up an efficient and equitable marketing system and in building an agro-industrial base.

The Population Factor

The admirable efforts exerted by the Egyptian authorities to tackle the immediate dangers and the day to day problems arising from the worsening quality of the waters and the degradation of the lands of the Nile are stop gap measures that do not address the fundamental cause, a population which is not in balance with the present pattern of the use of resources and environment.

It is certain that the population mass living on the land of the Nile exceeds the existing carrying capacity of the system. In fact, under the present system of land use the limited land area of the valley and delta of the Nile can hardly meet the housing needs of that mass. No wonder that during the past two decades alone urban sprawl consumed more than 30% of that land. The one fertile land of Egypt is now being ruined by the spread of brick, stone and concrete. Legislation preventing the use of agricultural land for housing and for purposes other than agriculture has failed in controlling this seemingly unstoppable trend. Attempts to alleviate this population pressure by expanding the frontiers of the agricultural land into the desert areas along the fringes of the valley and delta have also failed; the new lands have hardly compensated for fertile old lands that have been lost to urban expansion. The question of the feasibility of this expansion is highly controversial.

Long term solutions that would conserve for Egypt its viable lands and its single water source must deal with the imbalance between the population, on the one hand, and resources and environment, on the other. Under today's pattern of land and water use it is difficult to conceive of a way in which 60 million people can live on 6 million acres of land without

causing serious damage to the resource base and the environment as well as to the cultural heritage and the civil social relationships that have traditionally held Egypt together.

The ultimate solution lies in working out of a model where population would be in broad balance with resources and the environment. It is remarkable that the rate of growth of the population of Egypt is high in spite of the fact that the economic climate is such that the supply of labor exceeds demand. Past historical experience shows that fast rates of population growth were always accompanied by a technological breakthrough which increased production and increased demand for labor. The industrial revolution was responsible for the fast rates of population growth in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. In Egypt the introduction and expansion of the perennial irrigation system spurred the fast rate of population growth of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Understanding the reasons underlying the present aberrant situation is important for it will help us to consider the solutions for this runaway situation that is leading to the depletion of Egypt's resource base and the deterioration of its environment. Traditional family planning methods which have been introduced into Egypt in recent years do not seem to have had a tangible effect. There is need to envisage imaginative and non-traditional solutions.

Until such solutions are found measures must be taken to alleviate the population pressure by creating job opportunities and new habitation centers outside the valley that would help disperse part of the population of the valley and the delta. Past human experience tells us that if we fail to carry out this dispersal consciously, it will happen naturally and will be accompanied by great pain and disruption. The new frontier that I am proposing to use as the site for this dispersal is the great desert expanse of Egypt. Fortunately the desert has not yet been totally ruined in spite of the active efforts of many contractors and engineers who are squandering its limited resources of water in marginal agricultural activities and its coasts in summer resorts and playgrounds for the wealthy and the tourist. There is still plenty of desert that can be saved for better use and this should be one of our main concerns. The desert is a marginal environment whose limited resources should not be used except within the framework of a national policy that takes into consideration the maximization of their use. Such a national policy is as yet lacking. The desert is the last frontier in Egypt. If it is lost it is lost forever.

The desert of Egypt is endowed with two of the most important resources that can make the building of habitation centers possible, namely water and fuel. Both are limited in quantity and non-renewable in nature, hence the importance of their management in a rational and judicious manner in order to extend their life time for as long as possible. When they occur side by side they can make a good resource base for viable habitation centers that can attract whole communities from the valley. Because of the limited amount of water that can be extracted from the groundwater reservoir underneath the Egyptian desert, I am advocating the restriction of the use of that water to urban and industrial use; the return from agriculture per unit of water is minimal. I know that it is difficult for most of us to dissociate water from agriculture, but recent experience has proven beyond doubt that agriculture in marginal areas is an unrewarding experiment. The mere cost of lifting the water to the surface makes desert agriculture totally uneconomic.

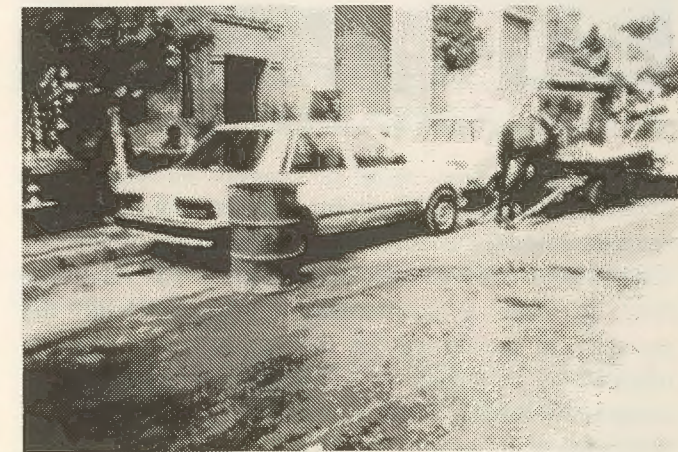
The total proven gas reserves of Egypt are about 21 trillion cubic feet of which close to 20% come from the Western Desert and about 25% from the Gulf Of Suez. The rest comes from the delta. The current annual production of about 400 billion cubic feet (or 8.2 million tons of oil equivalent representing about 31% of the total energy consumed in Egypt in 1992) is processed in 7 plants located near the production centers; these ship back their products to the valley where they are consumed mainly in the production of electricity (64%), fertilizer industry (17%), other industries (18%) and domestic purposes (1%). Prudent planning should have made use of the gas where it was found.

Information at hand regarding the groundwater and gas reserves seems to indicate that they can form a viable resource base for communities outside the habitable part of Egypt. It is certainly a proposal that deserves the attention of those who are looking for models that could bring back soundness to the exhausted ecological system of the valley of the Nile.

Salvaging the Monuments of Egypt

Before concluding I would like to touch upon one problem that may be of concern to this audience, namely the problem of the safety and future of the monuments of ancient and medieval Egypt. Understandably this problem does not have priority in the Egyptian government's agenda for it does look trivial indeed when compared to the pressing and more urgent problems that face the day to day life of Egyptians. However, the monuments are of immense

value to humanity at large, and it seems to me that salvaging them is an obligation that rests upon all of us. If present patterns of resource and environmental degradation continue many of the monuments in Egypt will most assuredly fall into ruin within the coming few decades. I need not dwell on this matter; the deterioration of the monuments is there for the eye to see. Within my own life time I have seen many archeological sites weathering away, others losing their



Flooding in el-Moez bedin Allah street in the heart of medieval Cairo (Photographed 1990).

color and luster and still others falling in ruins. I have also seen many sites totally obliterated by developers and land reclamation projects. In fact, as I am delivering this lecture, a string of sites, ranging from the prehistoric to the Arab period and including whole cities, is being tilled away in northeast Sinai as the land is being prepared to receive the waters of the Nile via a canal that will go through a tunnel under the Suez Canal. International effort to help salvage these treasures falls short of recovering all the sites.

One of the main problems facing the salvaging of the monuments of Egypt is the fact that conservation processes alone will not save the monuments unless these processes are supplemented by measures touching on the national policies of the government with regard to town planning, the granting of building permits, agricultural expansion schemes and the layout of rural and urban infrastructure. This complicates the work of local and foreign agencies interested in salvaging the monuments not only because they have to work with more than one department but also because of the difficulty of negotiating a program without being accused of infringing on the sovereignty of the state. Unfortunately there are no precedents to go by. All past efforts by the world community to save national monuments have not gone beyond the conservation of



Flooding in Sharia el-Gammaliya (south of Bab el-Nasr in medieval Cairo).

these monuments and have not entailed any changes in the surrounding environment of the national policies of the country involved. In these cases it was relatively easy to seal a contractual agreement with the government concerned for the conservation of these monuments in question. Obviously the international community cannot force a change in the policies of a sovereign state without its consent; the change has to come from the state itself. Every indication at hand seems to show that the Egyptian authorities are finding it extremely difficult to affect that change. Even such simple measures as detouring traffic away from monuments, restricting the number of visitors to the tombs, stopping the issuing of new building permits in the environs of the monuments or making a serious effort to assure their security against theft and mishandling are difficult to implement. There is, however, enough public support for any effort that would preserve the monuments. If tapped and mobilized this support could help save the monuments. This public support could facilitate the work of any agency that is interested in the safety of the monuments of Egypt.

Most, if not all, of the factors causing the deterioration of the monuments of Egypt are related in one way or another to population pressure. As the mass of population that lives in the delta and valley of the Nile searches for space it overflows into the precincts of the antiquities and into the lands reserved for the antiquities department which contain unexcavated sites. In those sites which have already been occupied or encircled by squatters, the deterioration is proceeding at a fast rate as the population grows beyond the capacity of the available utilities. It is difficult to believe that any conservation effort can succeed unless the sites are freed from the people squatting on them. Statistics are hard to come by, but

a rough estimate of the number of people who are squatting on important archeological sites is probably in the range of three million, two thirds of whom are concentrated in Fatimid and Memluk Cairo. In the Luxor area about 100,000 people live on or near the tombs of the nobles and the Karnak areas. The high grounds surrounding the Edfu and Esna temples make the home of about 600,000 people.

A national plan to move these people to new locations away from the preserves of the monuments does not only entail huge funds but also plans that will take into consideration the social conditions, habits and means of livelihood of the people involved. In this respect Egypt can draw on its past experience when it moved the entire population of Nubia as the lands were inundated by the rising waters of the newly-formed



The temple of Edfu surrounded by houses (1979).

lake behind the Aswan High Dam. Egyptian Nubians were evacuated from the fringe of the land along the Nile and resettled in the new lands reclaimed in the Kom Ombo plain in Egypt, while Sudanese Nubians were resettled in the Khashm el-Girba development on the river Atbara in the Sudan. In spite of the emotional difficulties of leaving home, the resettlement program was voluntarily carried out and was in many ways a success. There was ample compensation, the promise of improved material conditions and better social services. Twenty years after their relocation the Nubians enjoyed improved conditions with regard to health, schooling opportunities and material standards although there were many things that were missed such as the considerably larger and more gracious homes left behind and the serene and beautiful landscape dominated by the river, the palm tree and the golden sands of the desert.

The situation of medieval Cairo can be

improved by the establishment of an industrial park in the outskirts of the city which could help relocate a large number of the workers who make their living in the gold and copper smith forgeries, packing factories, tent-work and brass shops and mechanical workshops. These factories are disastrous to the environment, to the health of the people and to the safety of the monuments. There is a somewhat similar experiment that the government has recently undertaken to move the wholesale vegetable market from downtown Cairo to the outskirts of the city. The relocation of the market is proving to be an economically viable move.

Egypt also needs to carry out a systematic survey of the lands that are reserved for the Antiquities Department especially those that lie in the outskirts of the expanding cities in order to assess their archeological value and to determine whether to keep them as national reserves or to release them for sale. The lands are large in area and are under enormous pressure; and they stand to be lost forever if no action is taken to determine their fate. This would be best affected by a joint venture company that would be contracted for the work. I floated the idea some 25 years ago when, as head of the Geological Survey of Egypt, I recommended that the path of the SUMED Gulf of Suez-Mediterranean oil pipe line (which was about to be laid then) be surveyed for possible archeological sites. The pipe line was planned to pass through the famous Dahshour area. Although the survey and the salvage archeology that was expected to result from it would have cost a minuscule fraction of the cost of the project, I failed to get the president of the project interested. Sadly the situation today has not improved noticeably although there is a glimmer of hope in the many non-governmental organizations that have sprouted up lately and that are heightening people's conscious of the issue of the preservation of Egypt's cultural heritage. It is hoped that these organizations as well as concerned citizens will be able to do something about the preservation of the monuments of Egypt.

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EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT REPORT

The Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) has forged ahead in its first months, with milestones including the hiring of a Project Director, the approval of a first series of projects, and the beginning of the first activity under the EAP aegis.

In February, I joined the in-place team of ARCE Cairo Director Mark Easton and Grant Administrator Cynthia L. Shartzer. New office space in the new ARCE facility has been used by the team for several months. Systems and procedures have been set-up within ARCE and the EAP to ensure a good work flow, and a number of short-term staff members have assisted with technical, scheduling, and monitoring issues. Still to be hired are a Technical Director, an Assistant Financial Manager, and a Secretary, all of whom will probably be in place by mid-August.

Accord and approval have been reached with the Supreme Council of Antiquities (formerly the Egyptian Antiquities Organization) and a United States government inter-agency committee on a series of projects, all based on principles of cultural resource management. Reflecting the broad mandate given the EAP, these projects are drawn from periods ranging from the prehistoric onward; they provide an enormous number and variety of conservation challenges and opportunities. Specifications will be made available in the near future for those interested in bidding on these projects; proposals will also be requested for future projects.

In early June the first EAP activity occurred when five inspectors of the SCA flew to the U.S. to attend field schools and receive archaeological training in the latest techniques and theory. These inspectors (four men and one woman) were drawn from a list of candidates submitted by the SCA, and represent diverse regions of Egypt: North Sinai, Cairo, Giza, Luxor, and Abu Simbel. Four participants – Mrs. Nehad Gamal El Din, Sultan Eid, Usama Hamza, and Mansour Karim – are attending Southern Methodist University's SMU-at-Taos field school at Fort Burgwin, New Mexico. A fifth, Atia Radwan, is roughing it with

Washington State University's program on the Lower Deschutes River in Oregon. While in residence at the field schools, these professionals will develop their skills so they can return to Egypt and impart them to others as they work with their colleagues there, and further as they serve as site supervisors at the ARCE field school scheduled to begin in the summer of 1995. The training of antiquities inspectors is central to putting into practice the concept of cultural resource management, and the field school will make its participants better able to carry out the excavation, documentation, conservation, and protection of sites and artifacts.

Robert "Chip" Vincent

The Department of Near Eastern Studies The Johns Hopkins University

Egyptologist

The Department of Near Eastern Studies at The Johns Hopkins University invites applications for a tenure-track position in Egyptology at the rank of Assistant Professor. Applicants should hold the Ph.D. and have proven strengths in both philology and history; preference may be given to candidates with a demonstrated interest in economic or social history. Research specialization in any period of ancient Egyptian history is acceptable. Candidates should be able to show evidence of a potential for outstanding teaching in both at the undergraduate level and in an Egyptology doctoral program.

Egyptology has been taught for nearly one hundred years at Johns Hopkins. It stands alongside Assyriology and Hebrew Bible as one of the three core areas in the Department of Near Eastern Studies. Students are required to study the languages and history of the entire ancient Near East, and the faculty share an interest in the interconnectedness of the ancient world.

Please send letters of application including the names of at least three references to Professor P. Kyle McCarter, Chair, Department of Near Eastern Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. The closing date for applications is November 30, 1994.

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SPEAKERS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO, CANADA

Adamson, S., University of Toronto: "The Harbor at Mendes"

Auth, S., The Newark Museum: "Interpreting Ancient Nubia to Urban Audiences"

Bell, L., University of Chicago: "Cultural Problems Encountered in Translating Ancient Egyptian Texts"

Berg, D., University of Toronto: "A Stela of Hatshepsut in Berlin"

Berman, L., Cleveland Museum of Art: "The Middle Kingdom Statue of Nakht"

Bleiberg, E., University of Memphis: "The Truly Silent One and Economic Man"

Bohleke, B., Yale University: "Excavations at the Yale University Art Gallery: Small Finds from the Nooks and Crannies"

Brand, P., University of Toronto: "The Iconography of the *Shebyu*-Collar"

Brock, L.P., Canadian Institute in Egypt: "A Final Clearance of Tomb 55"

Brock, E., Canadian Institute in Egypt: "Reconstructing the Sarcophagus of Ay"

Brooks-Hedstrom, D.L., Wheaton College: "Archaeological Evidence of Early Christianity at Luxor and Karnak: An Example of Egyptian Nationalism in Upper Egypt"

Bryan, B., Johns Hopkins University: "Report on Epigraphic Work in the Tomb of Su-emniwet at Thebes"

Burns, G., University of Toronto: "Study in Conservation of Egyptian Antiquities: The Eco-Archaeometric Approach"

Cagle, A., University of Washington, and **J. Rutherford** (Consulting Engineer): "Hatshepsut's Obelisk: An Earthquake Indicator?"

Castle, E., University of Chicago: "The Dedication Formula *ir.n.fm mnw.f*: Its Origin and Historical Development"

Corcoran, L.H., University of Memphis: "The Gems' of the Collection of the Institute of Egyptian Art and Archeology, University of Memphis"

D'Auria, S., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston: "Wooden Boat Models from the Tomb of Djehutynakht at Bersheh"

Dajami-Shakeel, H., University of Toronto: "Misr and al-Qahirah: Contrasting Images Under the Fatimids"

Depuydt, L., Brown University: "On the Consistency of the Annus Vagus as Backbone of Egyptian Chronology"

Dodson, A., Universities of Liverpool & Cambridge: "The King of the Golden Coffins"

Doxey, D., University of Pennsylvania: "Epithets of Non-Royal Women in the Middle Kingdom"

Ertman, E.L., University of Akron: "The Visual and Historical Significance of the Ceremonial Shields of Tutankhamun"

Evans, J., Consulting Engineer, "Queen Hatshepsut and Early 18th Dynasty Chronology"

Foster, J.L., Roosevelt University: "Point of View in the Prophecy of Neferty"

Gibson-Kirwin, G., Royal Ontario Museum: "What Two 21st-Dynasty Coffins at ROM Tell About Life on the Lower Edges of the Theban Elite in the 10th Century BCE"

Gillam, R., York University: "Priestesses of Hathor: Their Function, Decline and Disappearance"

Goelet, O., New York University: "Observations on the Papyrus of Ani"

Greenberg, G., Biblical Archaeological Society of New York: "Manetho's 7th and 8th Dynasties: A Mystery Solved"

Grzymski, K., Royal Ontario Museum: "Sites and Sights in the Letti Basin (Upper Nubia)"

Harrell, J.A., University of Toledo: "An Old Kingdom Basalt Quarry at Widan el-Faras and the Quarry Road to Lake Moeris in the Faiyum"

Harvey, S., University Museum, University of Pennsylvania: "New Light on the Earliest Eighteenth Dynasty: Discoveries at Abydos"

Hollis S.T., Sierra Nevada College: "Neith: Ancient Egyptian Creator"

Homerin, E., University of Rochester: "Poetry's Power, A Saint's Appeal: Ibn al-Farid in Contemporary Cairo"

Homsey, G., and **J. Rutherford**, "Preliminary Study of Three Egyptian Museums"

Johnson, E.D., ARCE Southern California: "Conservation Problems in Egyptian Archaeology: The Role of Local Ground Water and Salts"

Jones, C.R., ARCE, Southern California: "Ancient Egyptian Words in Sumatra's Rejang Culture"

Katary, S.L.D., Laurentian University: "*The Two Brothers* as Folktale: Constructing the Social Context"

Krzyzaniak, L., Archaeological Museum in Poznan: "Further Report on the Petroglyphs in Dakhleh Oasis"

Lacovara, P. and **Y. Markowitz**, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston: "The Ferlini Treasure in Archaeological Perspective"

Larkin, D.W., New York University: "Tricks of the Trade: Making Egyptian Architectural Decoration Fit the Available Space"

Lasken, J.E., National Science Foundation: "Is Reliance on the Manethonian Hypothesis Justified?"

Lawson, F.H., Mills College: "Commerce and Coalitions in Egypt and Syria"

Lesko, L.H., and **S.E. Thompson**, Brown University: "A Ptolemaic Period Book of the Dead at Brown University"

Lesko, B.S., Brown University: "A significant Monument for a Woman"

McDowell, A., Johns Hopkins University: "An Incised Hieratic Ostrakon From Deir el-Medina"

Meltzer, E.S., Northeast Normal University: China, "The Particle *is*: Discourse Considerations and Etymology"

Moore, T., University of California at Berkeley: "Any' as an Element in Theophoric Names"

Mumford, G., University of Toronto: "The Middle Kingdom' Occupation and Later Intrusions at Mendes (Tell er Rub'a): Squares HF (1991) and AL-K (1992-93)"

Murnane, W.J., University of Memphis: "Discoveries in the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak"

Najjar, F.M., Michigan State University: "A License to Kill: Apostasy in Contemporary Egyptian Discourse"

Niefenfuhr, F.W., ARCE, Washington, DC: "How Dry I Am: The Desiccation Process in Mummification"

O'Connor, D., University Museum, University of Pennsylvania: "Thebes the City under Amenhotep III"

Orel, S.E., Northeast Missouri State University: "The 1993 Season at the Gebel el-Haridi"

Patch, D.C., Metropolitan Museum of Art: "The Funeral Garment of Lady Senebtisi"

Pavlish, L., University of Toronto: "Geophysical Survey at Tell er Rub'a (Mendes), Egypt"

Phillips, J., University of Cambridge: "Egyptian and Nubian Material from Ethiopia"

Piccione, P.A., University of Chicago: "The Theban Tombs Publication Project Report on the Tombs of Ray (No. 72) and Ahmose (no. 121)"

Redford, D.B., University of Toronto: "The 1993 Season at the University of Toronto's Expedition to Mendes (Tell er-Rub'a)"

Redmount, C.A., University of California at Berkeley: "Archaeological Investigations at Tell el-Muqdam 1993"

Ritner, R.K., Yale University: "The Tempest Stela of Ahmose and the Santorini Eruption"

Robertson, A.F., New York University: "Why Were Two of the Akkadian Cuneiform Tablets Found at Tell el Amarna Marked With Red Ink Dots Like Those Used in Egyptian Verse Painting?"

Robins, G., Emory University: "A Gridded Ostrakon in the Royal Ontario Museum"

Roehrig, C.H., Metropolitan Museum of Art: "The Eleventh Dynasty Tomb of Djari at Thebes (TT 366)"

Romano, J.F., The Brooklyn Museum: "Cylindrical Cosmetic Boxes of the Late 18th and Early 19th Dynasties"

Roth, A.M., Howard University: "The Absent Spouse: Patterns and Taboos in Egyptian Tomb Decoration"

Ryan, D.P., and **J. Rutherford**, Pacific Lutheran University: "Preserving Tombs in the Valley of the Kings"

Salisbury, A.H., University of Minnesota: "The Case for Contextual Ceramic Archaeology in Medieval Upper Egypt"

Sawa, G., University of Toronto: "Kashf al-Ghumum (Kashf al-Humum): A Fourteenth Century Illustrated Egyptian Manuscript on Arabic Music"

Schaden, O.J., University of Arizona: "The Tomb of Amenmesse (KV-10)"

Schoch, R.M., Boston University: "How Old is the Great Sphinx?"

Seeger, J.A., Northern Arizona University: "Analysis of the Closed-Pipe Water Systems for the Roman Fort at 'Abu Sha'ar, Egypt"

Sidebotham, S.E., University of Delaware: "Fieldwork in the Eastern Desert in 1993 Conducted by the University of Delaware"

Smith, S.T., University of California, Los Angeles: "Sealing Practice in Lower Nubia and at Kerma"

Smith, C.D., Wayne State University: "Secularism and Islam: A Comparative Perspective"

Swéitzer, N., ARCE Southern California: "Pounded to Pieces: The Nomadic Egyptian Bedouin's Gold"

Teeter, E., University of Chicago: "Amunhotep Son of Hapu at Medinet Habu"

Van Lepp, J., "Evidence for Artificial Irrigation in Amarat Period Art"

Vinson, S., Johns Hopkins University: "Theft from the Gods: The Strange Cases of the Magic Book of Thoth and the Cattle of the Sun"

Walker, B., University of Toronto: "Between East and West: A Socio-political Study of Mamluk Sgraffito"

Walz, T., ARCE: "The Renaissance of Ivory Carving and its Craft Lineages"

Wildung, D., Aegyptisches Museum, Berlin: "New Structures for an Old Museum"

Yellin, J.W., Babson College: "Egyptian Religion and the Invention of the 'Napatan' State"

THE NEWS

FROM

NEW YORK



ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO

The forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt was held in Toronto from April 29 through May 1, 1994. The Meeting was hosted by the University of Toronto's Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Akhenaten Temple Project, under the able guidance of Dr. Donald Redford and with the invaluable help of ATP staff members Linda Wilding and Susan Redford and their team of intrepid graduate student volunteers. Over ninety papers were delivered, on topics ranging from evidence for Predynastic irrigation systems to an analysis of the role of *riddah* (apostasy) in contemporary Egyptian discourse. As usual, reports on ongoing research in the field were among the program's highlights, with updates on sites including Abydos, Gebel el-Haridi, and Mendes. More than 250 people registered for the three event-filled days of the Meeting; a complete roster of speakers can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Dominique Valbelle of the University of Lille delivered the 1994 keynote address, "The Salvage Project of North Sinai: The History of a Border," providing a useful overview of the work conducted by her university and on other archaeological work being done in North Sinai. As members are no doubt aware, there is an urgency to work in this area because of the construction of a new sweet-water canal, which will damage the archaeological terrain forever.

As always, business meetings of various kinds rounded out the weekend's itinerary for many participants. ARCE's chapter heads met for breakfast to discuss preliminary plans for a number of future cooperative ventures. The newly-created Oversight Committee for the Egyptian Antiquities Project, chaired by Charles Smith, met for the first time to hear a progress report by Cairo Director Mark M. Easton and to discuss the current state of the project. ARCE's President, Janet Johnson, chaired the General Business Meeting on Friday, and on Sunday led the full ARCE Board of Governors in its annual breakfast meeting.

The serious business of the Annual Meeting was complemented by a variety of festive social occasions. A reception at the Park Plaza Hotel on Thursday evening welcomed participants to Toronto. On Friday, University of Toronto President Robert S. Pritchard joined faculty, students, Meeting participants and friends to toast the Department of Near Eastern Studies' 150th anniversary at a lively party complete with birthday cake. The Royal Ontario Museum offered a chance to see the traveling exhibition "The Gold of Meroë" as well as its newly-redesigned collection of Nubian and Egyptian art at a reception on Saturday.

Later that evening, the baronial splendor of the Great Hall at the University's Hart House made a memorable setting for the ARCE Banquet. After an excellent dinner (accompanied by a baroque ensemble), Nancy Thomas, Curator of Ancient Art at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, gave an intriguing "backstage" look at the work now going on for ARCE's upcoming exhibition "The American Discovery of Ancient Egypt," as well as an advance glimpse of some of the magnificent objects likely to be included. Dr. Thomas is Co-Curator of the exhibition, along with Gerry Scott III and David O'Connor. She certainly whetted appetites for the 1996 Annual Meeting in St. Louis, where the exhibition will be on display. In the meantime, mark your calendars now for the 1995 Annual Meeting in Atlanta, scheduled for April 27-30, which will be hosted by Emory University and the Michael C. Carlos Museum.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

At the annual meeting in Toronto, the 1994 Nominating Committee made the following appointments to the ARCE Board: **Richard Wilkinson** (elected to a term of three years, 1994-97); reelected for a second three-year term (ending 1997): **Edna R. Russmann, David Silverman, and Michael Suleiman**. Renamed Presidential Governors for a one-year term 1994-95 are: **Betty Atherton, Tom Granger, Ben Harer, Jack Josephson and Adina Savin**.

NEW MEMBERSHIP DUES ANNOUNCED

Student, Regular, Family, and Lotus Club dues have been raised slightly, effective immediately. This marks the first rise in ARCE dues in 4 years, and is

meant, primarily, to cover recent and anticipated increases in postal rates. The new dues are:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Student (U.S.) | \$25.00 |
| Student (outside the U.S.) | \$30.00 |
| Regular (U.S.) | \$45.00 |
| Regular (outside the U.S.) | \$52.50 |
| Family (U.S. only) | \$65.00 |
| Lotus Club | \$145.00 |

Dues at the Supporting, Sustaining, Patron, Life, and Benefactor levels remain unchanged.

EGYPTAIR DISCOUNTS FOR ARCE MEMBERS

EgyptAir, the national airline of Egypt, has announced new discount airfare benefits for ARCE members, ranging up to 40% off standard rates. Available on flights between New York and Los Angeles and Cairo, these special discounts include:

- 40% off one-way unrestricted first, business, and economy tickets
- 35% off economy round-trip tickets valid for three months
- 35% off economy round-trip tickets valid for two months (Except 1 November-6 December and 13 January 31 March, in which case the discount is 30%)
- 10% off youth and student fares

These fares dramatically lower the cost of traveling to Egypt. For example, a round-trip economy ticket valid for up to two months can cost an ARCE member as little as \$875 (plus taxes and depending upon seasonal availability). EgyptAir flies four times weekly between Cairo and New York, and weekly between Cairo and Los Angeles, on Boeing 747s or 767s.

These rates are not available through travel agents; tickets must be purchased directly from EgyptAir's New York City ticket office. Some restrictions apply; EgyptAir bonus programs and other promotional discounts are not applicable. These discount rates are effective through May 9, 1995 (fares are subject to change), and proof of current ARCE membership is required. For more information, call EgyptAir at (212) 247-4880, or visit the airline's Rockefeller Center ticket office at 630 Fifth Avenue.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Division of Research Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for projects in Old World and New World archaeology. The Endowment is particularly interested in projects that focus on preparing the results of excavations for scholarly and popular publications.

Support is also available for work on both foreign and American sites, survey, excavation, materials analysis, laboratory research artifact preservation, and field reports. Funds for excavation are limited to \$20,000 in outright funds per year; additional support is available through federal matching funds. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to about \$150,000 for up to three years' duration, depending upon the size of the project. The deadline is October 15, 1994, for projects beginning no earlier than March of the next year. For application materials and further information write or call: Archaeology Projects/Interpretive Research Division of Research Programs, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; 202-606-8210.

NEW PERSONNEL IN NEW YORK

Robert Arbuckle has joined ARCE's New York staff as Deputy to the Executive Director. Working closely with Executive Director Terry Walz and with ARCE's Cairo staff, Robert will concentrate on grants, developing public programs, and on providing a link with the Egyptian Antiquities Fund.

Robert may be familiar to some ARCE members from his five years in the Museum Events office of Philadelphia's University Museum, where he planned family and academic programs. He came to New York in 1988 to join the staff of the New York Philharmonic, and went on to serve as a member of Leonard Bernstein's staff until the Maestro's death. After staying on with the Bernstein estate for several years, he became a free-lance arts and development consultant, working with a number of leading musicians, authors, and non-profit organizations. Favorite projects have included being script supervisor for productions of Bernstein's *Candide* and *On The Town* in London, organizing fund-raisers for Bread and Roses (an innovative residence in Connecticut for people with AIDS), and spending two seasons as an administrator at the Pacific Music Festival in Sapporo, Japan.

A native of Erie, Pennsylvania, Robert has a B.A. in Art History from the University of Pennsylvania. He lives in Manhattan's Chelsea neighborhood, and is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York. His first months in the New York offices have been challenging and exciting, and he looks forward to meeting more of the membership as time goes on.

NEWS TO SHARE

The Royal Ontario Museum announces the annual Veronika Gervers Research Fellowship in

Textile and Costume History of up to \$9,000 CAN to be awarded to a scholar working on any aspect of textile or costume history whose research makes direct use of, or supports, any part of the ROM collections that cover a broad range of time and geography. For information, contact Chair, Veronika Gervers Memorial Fellowship, Textile department, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6; (416) 586-5790. Deadline for applications is November 15, each year.

The Irene Levi-Sala Prize For Books In The Archaeology of Israel

The Irene Levi-Sala Book Prize is to encourage and reward high quality publications on the archaeology of Israel. The prize is an international award for books focused on the archaeology of Israel and written in English or another international language. The book will deal mainly with the traditional period of "Biblical Archaeology" from the Early Bronze Age to the Classical period and preferably, against the wider context of Near Eastern history and archaeology.

The prize will be awarded for two categories of books:

A. A popular non-fiction book, on any aspect of the archaeology of Israel combining scientific accuracy with accessibility in its presentation for the general reader.

B. A substantial scientific publication, such as a final site report or a monograph dedicated to a specific study, on the archaeology of Israel.

The award will be given for a publication expressing the personal contribution of the author. The book prize of US \$10,000 will be offered every other year. The prize may be divided among more than one entrant, or postponed for the following year in case no book is found worthy in a particular year.

Books can be submitted by commercial publishers, journal editors or individual authors of any nationality. Only books that were published within the three years prior to the date of the award ceremony will be eligible.

Authors or publishers are requested to submit for assessment five copies of the proposed book no later than December 31, 1994. The award ceremony will take place in early May 1995.

All correspondence and books should be forwarded to: Prof. Eliezer D. Oren, Chairman, Irene Levi-Sala Book Prize Committee, Archaeology Division, Ben Gurion University, P.O. 653 Beer Sheva 84105, Israel; telephone number 972-7-461091 or FAX 972-7-276152

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

International Conference on The Valley of The Kings

An international conference of leading scholars and archaeologists working in the Valley of the Kings will address the archaeology, conservation, geology, art, iconography, and history of the royal valley, as well as current issues which affect the monuments. The conference is organized by the University of Arizona, ARCE and *KMT* magazine.

Speakers will include Prof. Abdel Halim Nur el-Din, Chairman, Supreme Council of Antiquities; Dr. Terry Walz, Executive Director, ARCE; Jiro Kondo, Waseda University, Tokyo; Prof. Dietrich Wildung, Aggyptisches Museum, Berlin; Dr. C. Nicholas Reeves, London; Prof. Earl Ertman, University of Akron; Prof. Kent Weeks, American University in Cairo; Dr. Otto Schaden, Chicago; Prof. H. Altenmuller, University of Hamburg; Dr. Catharine Roehrig, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Prof. Erik Hornung, University of Basel; Edwin Brock, Cairo; Dr. Donald Ryan, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma; Prof C. Vandersleyen, University of Louvain; John Romer, Cortona, Italy; Dr. Richard Wilkinson, University of Arizona; John Rutherford, San Francisco; Prof. Gay Robins, Emory University, Atlanta; Prof. Garniss Curtis, University of California, Berkeley; Lyla Brock, Cairo; Freiderich Abitz, University of Hamburg; Daniel Polz, UCLA.

The conference will open with a general reception for all scholars and conference attendees on Saturday evening, October 29. Papers will be read all day Sunday October 30, and Monday morning October 31, followed on Monday afternoon by panel discussions on themes such as the history of the Royal Valley and the New Kingdom monarchs buried there, the art and iconography of the tombs, and modern excavation and conservation.

Conference hotel accommodation is available with special rates at: The Plaza Hotel, 1900 East Speedway Boulevard, Tucson. Cost to conferees is \$52.00.

For registration forms and further information, contact conference organizer, Dr. Richard Wilkinson, The University of Arizona, Harvill Building, Room 347, Tucson, Arizona 85721 or call 602-621-3933.

Call For Papers: Sudan Studies Association Conference

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Sudan Studies Association will be held from 1PM on Thursday, May 4 through Saturday, May 6, 1995, at Villanova University. The conference, sponsored by Villanova's Center for Arab and Islamic Studies and

Africana Studies Center, has the theme of *Conflict and Conflict Resolution in the Sudan*. Papers are welcome on a wide variety of topics in all fields -- including history, literature, archeology and rural development - and may also consider neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa.

Villanova University is located ten miles west of Philadelphia, PA. Conference sessions and meals will be held in the Connelly Center on campus. A reception is planned for Thursday evening and a banquet for Friday evening. Rooms are reserved at the nearby Radnor Hotel, 591 East Lancaster Avenue, St. Davids, PA at the special rate of \$89.00 for single or double occupancy, plus 8% tax. Participants should make reservations directly with the hotel at (215) 341-3500 before April 13, 1995.

The deadline for paper and panel abstracts is 31 December 1994. They should be sent to Professor Ann M. Lesch, Associate Director, Center for Arab and Islamic Studies, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue, Villanova PA 19085; 610-519-7712 or 7325; FAX: 610-519-7249; e-mail Lesch@ucis.vill.edu.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dr. Zahi Hawass has been renamed Director General of Giza, and retains his spot on the Permanent Committee of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, the organization that replaced the Egyptian Antiquities Organization several months ago.

In the Sunday April 3, 1994 edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, the weekend field trip to the Luxor Hotel in Las Vegas of the Orange County society of the Archaeological Institute of America was reported by Rick Vanerknyff in an article entitled "Viva Lost Egypt."

According to president and founder of the Orange County Society, **Norma Kershaw**, the goal of the trip was to have an educational weekend while having a good time. **Richard Fazzini**, head of the Brooklyn Museum classical and ancient Middle Eastern department, was invited as a guest lecturer who's presentation was on the history of Egyptomania, and the fascination with all things Egyptian that started with the Romans and finds its ultimate expression in the newly opened Luxor Hotel.

MUSEUM NEWS

The mystery and fascination of *Egyptomania* comes to North America this summer when the **National Gallery of Canada** will exhibit Egyptomania:



From Right to Left, Mary McKercher, Norma Kershaw and Richard Fazzini at the Hotel Luxor, Las Vegas.

Egypt In Western Art 1730-1930 from June 17 through September 18, 1994.

The 350 objects in the exhibition, including some 20 ancient Egyptian artifacts (25 in Ottawa), trace Egypt's influence on the Western world over the past two centuries.

Organized by the National Gallery of Canada, in collaboration with the Louvre in Paris and Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, the exhibition is made possible through the cooperation of more than 90 lenders, international museums, private lenders such as the House of Cartier, and famed collections from the palaces of Fontainebleau, Versailles, Malmaison, and Buckingham Palace. Many of the objects have never before been seen in North America.

In conjunction with the exhibition a series of lectures will be presented. Among those scheduled are: **Richard Fazzini**, Chairman of the Department of Egyptian, Classical and Ancient Middle Eastern Art, Brooklyn Museum, "Egyptomania in Architecture in North America", Thursday, August 25 at 7PM; and **Zahi A. Hawass**, General Director of the Giza Pyramids & Saqqara and the Bahria Oasis, "The Mysteries of the Pyramids and the Sphinx", Thursday, September 8 at 8PM.

A 608 page catalog, is available containing 630 black and white and 206 color illustrations, co-published in English by the National Gallery of Canada.

The exhibition will continue on to Vienna for a final showing from October 15 to January 30, 1995.

For further information, contact the National Gallery of Canada, 380 Sussex Drive, P.O. Box 427, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 9N4 or call 613-990-7081.

The Cleveland Museum of Art announced that a rare life-size wood sculpture from Egypt of the Middle Kingdom (about 1900BC) has been lent to the museum for two years.

The figure represents Nakht, which means "The One Honored with Osiris." The statue is over 5 feet tall carved from the trunk of a single acacia tree. The torso has attached elements that come from the same tree: the arms, back right heel, the front of each foot and the flap of the kilt were separately fashioned and skillfully attached by pegs and dowels. The Shumei Culture Foundation, a religious group in Osaka, Japan is the lender.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, is pleased to announce a special exhibit, *Sports and Games in the Ancient Near East*, featuring ancient artifacts from the permanent collection, as well as photographs, reprinted texts, and drawings. The materials document activities such as horsemanship, archery, wrestling, hunting, footraces, and a passion for board games.

The exhibit will be open to the public till September 18, 1994. For more information, call the Oriental Institute Museum at 312-702-9507.

At the Art Institute of Chicago, a group of important Egyptian pieces unseen by the public for 50 years is highlighted in the reinstallation of the museum's Galleries of Ancient Art: Egypt, Greece, Rome. The presentation will continue indefinitely.

The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, has changed its name. As of July 1, 1994, the museum will be called the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology.

EGYPT IN THE NEWS

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the Al-Ahram issue dated March 11, 1994. It announced the reorganization of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

Presidential Decree creates a Supreme Council of Antiquities Under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Culture. The Council will have the responsibility of preserving and protecting antiquities the encouragement of research, and the construction of new museums.

President Hosni Mubarak issued a Presidential Decree creating a "Supreme Council of Antiquities"

under the chairmanship of the Minister of Culture, replacing the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. All position, salaries, statutes, rules and regulations of the older organization are being assumed by the new.

The decree has as its goal the sharing of national directions and the implementation of the work of the Ministry of Culture through its pharaonic, Islamic and Coptic and other sections as it concerns encouragement of archeological studies, the creation of museums and their internal administrative organization, and the publicizing of archaeological work in cooperation with local and foreign organizations.

The Supreme Council of Antiquities will include six sections: (1) general secretariat, (2) pharaonic antiquities, (3) Islamic and Coptic antiquities, (4) museums, (5) antiquities finances, and (6) special projects. The Council will consist of the Minister of Culture, who will act as presiding officer, and include the Secretary General, the heads of the (newly established) sections, the head of the Bureau of Legal Opinion in the State Council, deputies from the Ministers of Awqaf and Finance, two professors of archaeology from the Egyptian universities who will be appointed by the chancellor of the particular university, and four engineers who specialize in archaeology. Their appointments will be confirmed by the Minister of Culture for two years and are open to renewal. The Secretary General of the Council will head the Council in the absence of the Minister.

The decree also states that the Secretary General's appointment will be Presidential decree upon the recommendation of the Minister of Culture. His assignment will include fiscal and administrative review of the Council, supervision of projects, general budgets, assessing studies and programs that are presented to the Council for consideration, and follow up the decisions made by the Council.

The resources of the Council will come from the revenues that the State collects from tourist receipts from museums and to archaeological sites and receipts from the sale of products, photographs, programs, artistic exhibitions at tourist sites, gifts and contributions that are presented to the Council, and contracted loans.

Editor's Note: The June 14, 1994 issue of Al-Ahram announced the appointments of the newly created Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Minister of Culture Issues Decree Forming the Supreme Council of Antiquities

Minister Farouk Hosni issued a decree forming the Supreme Council of Antiquities, in which Dr.

Abdel Halim Nur el-Din, Secretary General of the Council, will supervise Egyptian Antiquities in addition to his duties as Secretary General and Mr. Hussein Abdel Moneim Tolba, head of the Department of the Minister's Office, as a member of the Board of the Council, representing the Supreme Council of Culture.

The decree also includes the appointment of Dr. Fahmy Abdel Alim as the head of the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities section, Dr. Mohamed Adel Mokhtar, head of the Projects Section, the appointment of Fahmy Abdel Meguid, head of the Central Directorate of the Ministry of Finance, as head of the Fund for Antiquities and Museum(s) Financing. The decree also includes the appointments of Councillor (Judge) Ismail Abdel Hamid Ibrahim, deputy head of the Council of State (Supreme Court), Mohamed Gamal El Shennaoui, First Deputy Minister of Wakfs, and Mohamed Fikry Sherif, head of the Central Directorate of the Ministry of Finance, as members of the Supreme Council.

Prime Minister Dr. Atef Sidky issued a decree appointing Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Abdel Aziz Saleh, Victor Guirguis, and Hesham El Sherif as members of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

OBITUARIES

Nora Elizabeth Scott, Curator Emeritus of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died on April 4 at Crosslands in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Born July 14, 1905 in Prestwich, Scotland, her family moved to Canada in 1908 and in 1919 to New York, where her father held the Chair of New Testament History at Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Scott received a B.A. degree from Barnard College, and then took B.A. and M.A. degrees in Egyptology at Oxford College. She accompanied the Egypt Exploration Society's expedition to Armant during the 1929-30 season. In 1931 she joined the staff of the Egyptian Department at the Metropolitan Museum, and for the next 41 years (with a leave of absence in 1933 to join the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek expedition at Hama in Syria) she served in a range of research and curatorial positions at the MMA. She became head of the department in 1970, and retired in 1972.

Her curatorial activities were wide-ranging. She worked on processing the results of the Museum's Egyptian Expedition, undertook an analysis of the Eleventh Dynasty Theban private tombs, studied and arranged significant portions of the Museum's extensive jewelry collections, created valuable indices of its large scarab collection by feature and inscription, and made a particular study of Egyptian daily life. She

published numerous articles in the *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, wrote popular booklets including perennial favorite *Daily life in Ancient Egypt*, and lectured widely. Her devoted and full career at the Museum contributed greatly to the development of the collection, and no one who worked on objects at the MMA during her tenure will forget how helpful and inspiring she was to Egyptologists from all over the world.

Dorothea Arnold

The obituaries of *The New York Times*, March 26, 1994, included the death of **Edith Porada**, a Columbia University art historian, archeologist and ARCE member from 1960. She was 81 years old. A family spokesman said she suffered from a brief illness.

At her death, Dr. Porada was Arthur Lehman professor emeritus of art history and archeology at Columbia and honorary curator of seals and tablets at the Pierpoint Morgan Library. She joined the Columbia faculty in 1958 and was named a senior lecturer when she reached emeritus status 10 years ago.

She also remained active at the Morgan Library where she held regular graduate seminars. Columbia University established an Edith Porada professorship of ancient Near Eastern art history and archeology in 1983 with a \$1 million gift from an anonymous donor.

One of the world's leading authorities on ancient cylinder seals, she organized and directed Columbia's excavations on the Phlamoudhi plain near the Mediterranean in northeastern Cyprus in the early 1970's. Digging on a remote hill, the explorers found a sanctuary of the Hellenistic period and evidence of close commercial ties between Cyprus and the Greek islands in the late Bronze Age, about 1500BC.

CHAPTER NEWS

Southern California

Scheduled to address the chapter in September, 1994, is **Dr. Rita Freed**, Director of the Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian and Near Eastern Art, The Boston Museum of Fine Arts. She will present a slide presentation and lecture entitled "Not What Meets the Eye: Reused Statuary - The Old Kingdom Through the Late Period".

Dr. Barbara Mertz, also known as **Barbara Michaels** and **Elizabeth Peters**, author of 50 best selling mystery novels including her delightful "Emilia Peabody" mysteries about Egyptian archeology at the turn of the century, is on tour promoting her new book. The Chapter will join the Museum of Natural

History in sponsoring Dr. Mertz' lecture which will take place on Saturday, October 1, 1994, 2:00 PM. The tickets will cost \$12.00 for ARCE/SC and Natural History members and \$15.00 for the general public.

For further information, contact Noel Sweitzer, president of the chapter, (213) 231-1104.

Washington, D.C.

For further information, contact Francis Niedenuhr, president of the chapter at (202) 363-5196 or Brad G. Leissa, secretary-treasurer at (202) 686-3898.

North Texas

The NT chapter of ARCE, in cooperation with photographer and ARCE members **Carolyn Brown** and graphic design artist **Kristin Atwell**, have produced a limited edition commemorative poster celebrating the 1994-95 North Texas Chapter Program and Lecture Series.

Unveiled during the 45th Annual Meeting in Toronto, this art quality poster is printed in duotone on heavy stock, measures 24 x 36 inches and is the first in a series. The first poster was presented to ARCE Executive Director, Terry Walz and will hang in the new ARCE offices in Cairo.

Proceeds from this commemorative poster will be divided between the North Texas Chapter of ARCE Lecture and Programs Fund and the ARCE/Egyptian Antiquities Organization Monument Conservation Fund.

The posters are a limited edition and cost \$23.50 (\$20.00 + \$3.50 shipping) for each poster. For a copy you can send a check or money order payable to ARCE/North Texas to ARCE/North Texas Poster Project, P.O. Box 38642, Dallas, Texas, 75238.

In August is Dr. Anne Bromberg, curator of Ancient Art at the Dallas Museum of Art, will present a lecture entitled "Islamic Architecture." Scheduled for September is **Dr. Lorelei H. Corcoran** from Memphis State University who will discuss "Women of Ancient Egypt."

For further information, contact Jim Murray, president of the chapter at (817) 561-1522.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



1994-95 NORTH TEXAS CHAPTER PROGRAM SERIES

South Texas

For Further information, contact Polly Price, secretary of the chapter, (512) 657-2428.

Tucson, Arizona

For further information, contact chapter president Dr. Richard Wilkinson, Harvill 347, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 or call (602) 621-3933.

THE NEWS FROM CAIRO



During the past six months considerable time, effort and funds have been expended on the two major new initiatives being undertaken by ARCE: The USAID award to ARCE of \$15 million to restore Egyptian Antiquities, and the construction of the new ARCE Cairo center.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT: GENERAL

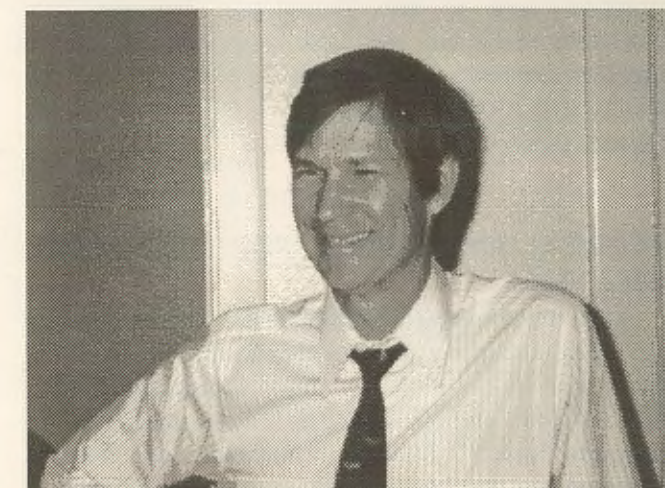
On November 3, 1993, after prolonged negotiations with USAID, a grant agreement with USAID for the equivalent of \$15 million in Egyptian Pounds was signed to conserve/restore Pharaonic, Coptic, Islamic and other Egyptian antiquities. The projects to be undertaken must be designed and funds committed within the first three years of the project, but restoration can be done through the year 2005. Interest on unexpended funds will accrue in an Antiquities Trust Fund (established by and among ARCE, USAID and the Commercial International Bank of Egypt) to use in the future for yet additional restoration. ARCE will be provided direct costs for the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) team and indirect costs for the partial use of ARCE staff. The first cycle of projects have been taken from the grant proposal of "illustrative projects" presented last June to USAID in response to its request for proposals. We will solicit new ideas for projects at the same time we announce the first cycle projects, including the EAO (now the Supreme Council of Antiquities).

MOBILIZATION

The EAP team will consist of the Project Director, the Technical Director, the Grant Administrator, an Assistant Accountant and a secretary/receptionist. A Technical Adjunct also may be hired as required.

Mr. Robert "Chip" Vincent, Jr., formerly of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology has been recruited

as Project Director. Chip has arrived with his wife and two children, has rapidly adjusted, and is hard at work. He is warmly welcome. Cynthia Shartzter, hired as a consultant last year to help prepare our proposal, has subsequently assumed the Grant Administrator position. She is doing a superb job. William Remsen has been in Cairo for the month of May and will probably bid for the Technical Director position. The ARCE Executive Committee established an Oversight Committee for the Antiquities Fund and one of its members, Mr. John Shearman is currently in Cairo to assist in developing a management plan for the effort.



Robert "Chip" Vincent

DISCUSSION WITH EAO CHAIRMAN

On January 2nd, ARCE presented Dr. Nur El-Din with a list of Illustrative projects drawn from the ARCE proposal to USAID emphasizing that both ARCE and USAID realized that all projects under the EAP would have to be reviewed by him and the EAO Permanent Committee, and that projects could be dropped or added.

A series of follow-on discussions were held between February 9th and March 2nd with Dr. Nur El-Din. We have agreed on which projects of the ARCE illustrative list should be advertised in our first cycle. I was also able to introduce our EA Project Director, "Chip" Vincent to the EAO Chairman and key players.

ARCE PROCEDURES

A condition of the USAID grant was that ARCE commission a review of its accounting system, that it seek recommendations on internal accounting controls, and develop an indirect cost proposal to position us to better carry out the EAP project. This has now been completed. Copies of the new

procedures developed by Price Waterhouse have been provided to appropriate members of the ARCE staff and are being implemented.

RENOVATION OF NEW ARCE FACILITY

At this point the Computer Center, the staff offices and Visitors Residence are completed, and we moved the ARCE staff offices into the new facility during the first week of February. The library is moving along nicely and is finished except for small details. The books have been transferred to the new William Kelly and Marilyn Simpson Library.

The offices for the EAP are completed. The Kershaw Conference Room is largely completed. The reception area is near completion but the new Director's residence, the dark room and auditorium remain to be done. Old furniture is being refurnished. We are still seeking donations of furniture or cash for the new facility.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES VISIT

On February 6, Messrs Whitehouse and Kolson conducted a site visit for the NEH to review the NEH program in Cairo. After lengthy discussions with me, the Cairo staff and NEH-funded fellows, and a visit to the new facility, Messrs Whitehouse and Kolson indicated that they were pleased with our programs.

BUBASTIS VISIT

ARCE sponsored a visit to Bubastis on February 5th. Some 70 visitors were given a personal tour of the site by former EAO Chairman Bakr and the site storehouse was opened for viewing (a most unusual but greatly appreciated gesture).

BOTHMER MEMORIAL

We held a memorial for Dr. Bernard V. Bothmer on February 6th. It was well attended and we were praised for its appropriate tone.

VISITS BY BOARD MEMBERS

In conjunction with the annual AUC Board meeting, Dr. William Kelly Simpson, and Mr. Bruce Ludwig visited Egypt. Dr. Edna (Ann) Russman, after completing her project at Luxor, also visited us. All had the opportunity to tour the new Cairo center.

OTHER VISITORS

Dr. Norbert Baer of NYU gave a series of six excellent lectures on stone conservation to large audiences of Egyptian conservators during the first two weeks in January. Dr. Barbara Mertz (Egyptologist and author of mystery stories) visited for two weeks in early January.

Renee Friedman, Bruce Ludwig, Kelly Simpson, Roxy Walker, D. Jacobs (BYU), Betsy Bryan, Charles Van Siclen and Robert Bianchi have also visited Cairo during the period.

FELLOWS

ARCE Cairo has completed its review of proposed fellows for the next year, and the list has been submitted to the Ministry of Education.

ARCE FELLOWS PRESENTLY IN CAIRO THROUGH MAY 20, 1994

Elizabeth Bishop
Nahla Zaki
Matthew Simonds
Walter Armbrust
Michael Frishkoph
Hisham Assal
Yaseen Noorani
Jason Thompson
Josef Wegner
Mark Wegner
Anthony John Cagle
Ann Macy Roth

EXPEDITIONS PRESENTLY IN EGYPT THROUGH MAY 20, 1994

Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition at Abydos

Memphis State University
"Karnak Hypostyle Hall Project"

University of Washington
Expedition in the Fayoum area

University Museum - University of Fine Arts - Boston
At Sakkara

INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. Cheryl Haldane arrived at the end of July 1993 to establish a permanent center for the Institute's

operations in Egypt and the Arab world. I accompanied her to meet Dr. Nur el Din, arranged a month of ARCE seminars on nautical archaeology, and have since provided logistical support and assistance as requested to INA. INA submitted its recent application to the EAO as a member of the ARCE consortium. Cheryl has coordinated our effort to find joint office space in Alexandria, a venture that will benefit both organizations.

LIBRARY

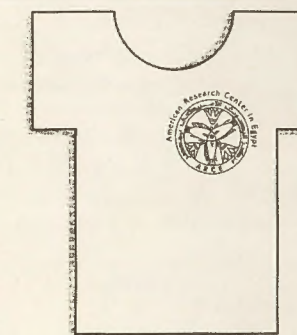
With a staff of two, head librarian Hammam F. Hassan, and volunteer Meredith Sarris, the following work has been completed since July of 1993: 1) Arabic and English donations, stored at ARCE for the past 5 years, have been sorted, disbursed and made ready for the last stage of processing. The English books alone represent 18 meters of shelf space. Many fine additions were discovered in this cache. 2) The card catalog is being updated and corrected to include both title and subject cards. This will be a long-term project, but will eventually mean about 75% of the collection will be recarded, including all monographs. Much work has already been done in this regard. 3) JARCE, our Journal is being indexed, so that every article will receive author, title and subject cards. This project is now complete from 1979 - 1993 and will soon be finished. 4) For 7 months ending March 31, 1994, approximately 150 books and journals have been bound. During the last six months 100 books were purchased. 5) A donation of 11 boxes of books were given to Cairo University. Smaller donations were made to the North Sinai Archeological Salvage Project and the Foundation for Ancient History Studies in Bratislava, Slovakia. 6) The library has been moved to the new facility.

ARCE TURKEY DINNER

An ARCE Turkey Dinner was held June 12 at the new ARCE reception hall to allow ARCE and Fulbright fellows and their families to become better acquainted.

Mark Easton

BUY AN ARCE T-SHIRT!



Now available, the new ARCE T-shirt with the ARCE logo in white on a red or blue background. Wear it and find yourself the center of attention in the ballpark, the jogging path or outdoor parties!

Available only in Egyptian cotton, L and XL sizes.

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50 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012
Allow four to six weeks for delivery.



ARCE REPORTS

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Quseir al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report</i> . D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson. 1979. Pp. 352, 57 figures, 89 plates. Paper. | \$15.50 |
| 2. <i>Mendes I</i> . R. K. Holz, D. Stieglitz, D. P. Hansen, E. Ochsenchlager. 1980. Pp. xxi + 83, 40 plates, indexes. Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-02-3. | \$45.00 |
| 4. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 1: Naukratis: Preliminary Report on the 1977-78 and 1980 Seasons</i> . W. Coulson, A. Leonard, Jr. 1981. Pp. xiv + 108, 46 illus., 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-080-4. | \$16.00 |
| 5. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 2: Mendes: Preliminary Report on the 1979 and 1980 Seasons</i> . K. L. Wilson. 1982. Pp. xiii + 43, 35 illus. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-083-9. | \$14.50 |
| 6. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 3: Tell el-Maskhuṭa: Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project 1978-1979</i> . J. S. Holladay, Jr. 1982. Pp. x + 160, 3 foldouts, 46 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-084-7. | \$22.25 |
| 7. <i>Quseir al-Qadim 1980</i> . D. S. Whitcomb, J. H. Johnson. 1982. Pp. 418. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-112-6. | \$23.50 |
| 8. <i>Fuṣṭāṭ Expedition Final Report. Vol. 1: Catalogue of Filters</i> . George T. Scanlon. 1986. Pp. x + 153, 24 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-13-9. | \$23.50 |
| | Cloth. \$32.50 |
| 9. <i>Archaeological Investigations at El-Hibeh 1980: Preliminary Report</i> . Robert J. Wenke. 1984. Pp. xii + 142, 12 plates. LC 84-050291. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-154-1. | \$23.50 |
| | Cloth. ISBN 0-89003-155-X. \$32.50 |
| 10. <i>The Tomb Chamber of HSW the Elder: The Inscribed Material at Kom el-Hisn, Part 1: Plates. Ancient Naukratis, Volume 3</i> . David P. Silverman. 1989. Pp. ix + 146 (78 photos, 114 line figs., 2 foldouts). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-17-1. | \$29.50 |
| 11. <i>Fuṣṭāṭ Expedition Final Report, Volume 2: Fuṣṭāṭ-C</i> . Władysław Kubiak and George T. Scanlon. 1989. Pp. x + 101 (68 photos, 45 line figs., 6 foldouts, color frontispiece). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-21-X. | \$32.50 |
| 12. <i>Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986</i> . Peter Lacovara. 1990. Pp. x + 67 (including figures) + 17 plates + 5 plans in pocket. Cloth. ISBN 24-4. | \$29.50 |

ARCE CATALOGS

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Luxor Museum of Ancient Egyptian Art Catalogue</i> . James F. Romano and others. 1979. Pp. xv + 219, 16 color plates, 169 illus. Cloth. ISBN 0-913696-30-7. | \$20.00 |
| 2. <i>A Catalogue of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library, Part I: A Critical Handlist of the Scientific Collections</i> . D. A. King. 1981. Pp. xx + 781 (Arabic), xviii + 18 (English). Paper. | \$40.00 |
| 3. <i>Catalog of the Islamic Coins, Glass Weights, Dies and Medals in the Egyptian National Library, Cairo</i> . N. D. Nicol, R. el-Nabarawy, J. L. Bacharach. 1982. Pp. xxviii + 314 (English); xv (Arabic); 28 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-114-2. | \$39.50 |
| 4. <i>Mathematical Astronomy in Medieval Yemen: A Biobibliographical Survey</i> . D. A. King. 1983. Pp. xiv + 98, 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-098-7. | \$17.00 |
| 5. <i>A Survey of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library</i> . D. A. King. 1986. Pp. xiv + 332. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-12-0. | \$49.50 |
| | Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-14-7. \$59.50 |
| 6. <i>An Historical Bibliography of Egyptian Prehistory</i> . K. R. Weeks. 1985. Pp. xxii + 138. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-11-2. | \$15.00 |
| 7. <i>Greek Painted Pottery from Naukratis in Egyptian Museums</i> . Marjorie Susan Venit. 1989. Pp. xiv + 300 (85 photos, 391 line drawings, 66 line profiles). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-19-8. | \$49.50 |

ARCE PUBLICATIONS

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|---|---------|
| 8. <i>Averroes' Middle Commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics</i> . M. M. Kassem. Completed, revised and annotated by C. E. Butterworth, and A. A. Haridi. 1983. Pp. 43 (English) + 382 (Arabic). Paper. ISBN 0-93677-006-6. | \$17.50 |
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